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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1812

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

KAL INCIDENT REFERRED TO IN POLITICAL DISCUSSION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel M. Malygin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Southern Group of Forces: "Filling with High Spirit"]

[Text] At the training center, test exercises were in progress in fire preparation and driving. Lieutenant General N. Shevkun, a member of the Military Council and chief of the political directorate of the Southern Group of Forces, had already been to several training points, interesting himself in the organization of competition and of party political work. Our conversation with him began at a directrix where a battalion of the N-- tank regiment was in action.

[Question] Comrade Lieutenant General, lately the attention of the organizers of socialist competition has been drawn to that subject constantly. Competition and its problems were spoken of last year at the November and this year at the June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Recently a speech was made about it at a meeting of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee....

[Answer] Such attention is not accidental. Our society is developing, and nothing stands still. The organization of socialist competition also requires improvement. And if we are speaking about the main thing, as I understand it, we must all learn to make more active use of our educational opportunities. Here is something for everyone to think about.

[Question] Today we have had occasion to observe how well-organized work in securing publicity stirs and uplifts the men. Hence the labor of Major V. Kozlov, the secretary of the party organization, and of the other communist officers who looked after this was not in vain. No one has remained indifferent to the mention of objectives taken and operations information on who achieved what and who was in the lead.

[Answer] True, we are seeing competition in action here, so to speak. The men constantly feel it. It is evident in the mention of the battle sheet, in the summons of the political workers to be equal to the best, in the mirthful call of one platoon to another.

But such is far from always the case. Other commanders, political workers, and party organizations worry only about the procedure of competition, or so I would say. So that the objectives were taken in good time. So that they don't forget to post the monthly totals on the display stands. In a word, so that they are not found fault with for "appearance" in documents, papers, and accounts. But in everyday life they forget about competition for a long time. From time to time we look for what we consider some unusual reserves, but they often are very ordinary. They lie in learning to speak with the men about their business and about competition on a daily basis. In asking a soldier how an objective was taken. In shouting "Good lad! You're doing well there!" In egging them on: "But your rivals are right on your heels!" We forget that just showing interest in a man has a very strong influence on him, gladdens him, brings him closer. That's education....

And then there's the second thing I want to talk about. I know they hold talks and Lenin lessons in the regiment, in which there is interesting conversation about socialist competition, about its essence, about what it gives to society, to a man who is really a defender of the Motherland, and to the matter of its defense. Major V. Kozlov there gives this much consideration. And that is very right. It is certainly necessary to reveal the political side of socialist competition to the men, especially to the young ones. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the most brilliant and interesting propaganda, the most capable and intelligent teaching, the most talented art will not achieve their goals if they are not filled with profound ideas closely connected with the realities of today's life and showing the way to further movement forward.

This can also be related to competition in full measure. It is generally useful as a rule to hold such a profound, serious, and at the same time popular conversation each time the unit or sub-unit receives a draft of young replacements. With all the other men participating, of course. Here would take place that special transfer of moral experience, and the authority of competition would be raised by the opinion of those who have experienced for themselves its strength and its teaching.

Properly speaking, everyone must think about forms, must seek them out. By the way, do you know what a good impulse the communists have given to today's competition in the battalion?

[Question] Do you have in mind agitational propaganda work?

[Answer] Exactly. Before going out into the field, the men who have distinguished themselves as the best in their specialities took part in the radio broadcast "All That I Know and Am Capable of, for You, Comrade". In the companies there were evenings of questions and answers on technical subjects. In them, they touched upon the fine points of firing. In a word, everything was explained that everyone wanted to get straight before the test exercise. And today we were witnesses to the political talks which Major V. Ostyukov,

Captain A. Mul'chenko, Senior Lieutenant O. Gorbach and other communists gave before the men right in the field. They spoke about the provocation on our Far Eastern borders, about the shameless anti-Soviet propaganda which the American administration has raised. The soldiers understood still more profoundly that the forces of reaction are using the incident with the South Korean plane to frustrate the discharge of international tension, to extort new funds with which to prepare for war. And such a talk made a special impression on the whole work day. Isn't that so?

[Question] Yes, one cannot but notice it. And one cannot but see that exactly there took place that very "filling" of the subsequent competition with profound feelings and ideas. The men were as if raised above the ordinary. They felt the tremendous state meaning of the day's battle training and of their zeal.

[Answer] By the way, this is also a search for methodology. We must concern ourselves more with the organic unity of competition and agitation propaganda work. We must more brilliantly illuminate military labor in its close unity with the resolution of those tremendous tasks for the improvement of developed socialism which the people decide. We must illuminate it against the background of the acutely strained world situation, of imperialism's active military preparations. It is desirable for everyone to think about this--from the commander of the section, of the platoon, on up. I shall especially stress that efficient, striking, profound agitation and propaganda are capable of greatly raising the men's energy in the days of the year's chief examination--the concluding exercises, and that is very important.

[Question] I was struck, let us say, by how Captain V. Denisov and Senior Lieutenants V. Konovalov and V. Chernov worked today. They could literally charge one with fighting spirit. They capably "drank oil" in the fire of competitiveness, and were themselves included in the general "discussion" as to who would fulfill the norm better. But I have also amassed observations of a different sort from other units--the officers at times do not hasten to impart a tone of competitiveness by their personal participation, act as if they are "in sight of everyone". In my opinion, here lies the problem.

[Answer] And it is not inconsiderable. The principle of "do as I do" is always obligatory. The officer's example is the most powerful teacher in competition. And if we speak about the subject of our conversation as a whole, and also in conformity with the coming crucial days of the autumn exercise, then I would say so. Whenever the commanders, political workers and party organizations are able to fill the competition with political meaning, to invest it with an active educational content, wherever the communists and all the officers set a businesslike, principled example--there more will be achieved.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

VOLKOGONOV ON ETHICS

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 15, Aug 83 pp 38-39

[Article, "Sincere Generosity," by Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical science, professor]

[Text] SINCERE GENEROSITY. It was my good fortune to know one fine person--a front-line soldier and political worker, Commissar Vasiliy Ivanovich. A peasant fellow, tying his life with military service, noted for his striking love of life, sympathy, and refined attention to people. He knew how to catch the wind of romance there, where others did not even notice it. Vasiliy Ivanovich loved to say, "People are all interesting; they all have much good and truth. One must recognize this value and help to develop it in a person."

This is exactly how he acted, giving more than thirty years of political work in the army. He loved people not in general, but, if I may say so, specifically. Should an interesting article of a young military author in a district newspaper please him--he would write him a nice warm letter of approval. Should misfortune happen to a comrade--Vasiliy Ivanovich always was among those who were ready to lend a hand. He undertook, in a patronage school, to create a "Patriots' Club"--he offered help not only with advice, but he helped with the selection of literature, attracting interesting people for performances before the students, and repair of film equipment.

Business was before everything for him. Giving himself up to service, he found time to warm others with sincere warmth, to show care about many, to be happy for the successes of his comrades. He was a maximalist, he considered that there could be no limit to moral growth. He loved to repeat that one should not reconcile himself to the fact that all accomplishments of some people consist of not having obvious deficiencies. Although political worker Commissar Vasiliy Ivanovich is not with us now, all who knew him consider him a brilliant spokesman of humanity, of sincere generosity.

Look carefully around, stare intently at your acquaintances, friends, relatives, co-workers, and at your commanders. You will surely mentally single out of them those to whom you are drawn, who attract people with the desire to create good, to value beauty, to know truth. Often these people are your mother and father, a beloved teacher, a friend and brother soldier, your commander.

Looking closer at that which we call sincere generosity, we will see that this spiritual value of first quality is in a setting of no lesser magnificent qualities of unselfishness, tenderness, kindness, and candor."

Facets of sincere generosity are especially noticeable in the striving of an individual to bring good to people. V. I. Lenin in 1919, expressed an exceptionally deep thought: communism starts there, where concern for raising the productivity of labor, for protecting every pod of grain, iron, and other products, is displayed, not to the workers personally and not to their neighbors, but to the "future"; that is to all society as a whole. A personal motive, fully in keeping with public, underlies sincere generosity: to be useful to society, to people. As for exactly why this is so, it is sufficient to look at the several facets of this spiritual value, which encompass it.

UNSELFISHNESS. There are many such people among us who think of themselves last. Authentic generosity of heart is reflected only there, where a person is ready to share his professional experience, to teach his comrades, to give up blood to suffering colleagues, to offer himself for accomplishing complex tasks associated with risk--not out of mercantile considerations and egotistical motives, but from a call of the heart and in accord with a vital position. An unselfish person will never argue thoughtfully before undertaking an endeavor, "What will I get out of this?" This narrow-minded, egotistical principle is an expression of spiritual poverty and self-love. A person thinking about himself first, will never repeat the exploits of Aleksandr Matrosov or Nadia Kurchenko, will never retain fond memories of themselves among their comrades, will not be able to raise themselves to the level of genuine citizenship.

Fortunately, such people in a socialist society and in its army are an absolute minority. A sincerely generous person gives more to people than he himself tries to take. And in this is the source of his moral wealth and genuine happiness.

TENDERNESS. When we try to assure a person in our very deepest and warmest feelings, we always call them (orally or written) tender. Generosity can not be complete without tender warmth. A dry, callous person, ashamed of (or not understanding) tender feelings for a person often is himself cruelly punished because of this moral deafness. I can not, for example, forget a letter of a person, no longer young, burying his wife and suddenly realizing that during their long life together he did not tell her, in fact, a single tender, warm word. There has always been dry and often rude thoughtlessness.

I consider that it goes without our saying that he never responded to her constant thoughtfulness of him. "I am especially sad that I, proving to be a hard-hearted person, for my whole life returned moral indifference for good. And now I can never set it right," the author sadly concluded the worldly confession. The moral boomerang struck the target precisely. Yes, moral deeds are irreversible.

Life is not a movie film. It can not be rewound. Not even the least trifle. There are things in which it is best never to make mistakes. And particularly in such an area as moral relationships. In this there are no "rough drafts." Everything is written immediately in clean copy. "Good deeds," wrote Cervantes, "should not be thrown away; otherwise they may not take place at all." A tender attitude towards parents, a friend, a girlfriend--is not a good deed, not a sacrifice, but a moral obligation, a norm. A person wishing for a tender response in the heart of another person, must himself show this capacity.

KINDNESS. A person, possessing a rich spectrum of moral generosity, is always kind to his comrades, friends, to all people worthily fulfilling their civic duty. Kindness is not only an attitude. It is also readiness to uphold patriotic initiative, skill to encourage a fellow worker during misfortune, ability "not to notice" an awkward, clumsy step or gesture of an unfamiliar person. Sincere generosity, in part, is expressed in a soldier, sergeant, or master sergeant not brushing aside an unexpected request, even if it is beyond their power, but helping and advising how to approach its resolution. In kindness, our deep collective principle--the desire to help--is expressed. Is it really possible, for example, to imagine that past a military vehicle, stopped because of disrepair, another vehicle goes by with a military driver who would not be interested and perhaps help in some way?

Here there can not be trifles. If you "forgot" to visit a friend in the hospital, to congratulate your mother on her birthday, left a school comrade's letter without a reply, refused a Komsomol secretary's request--do not be surprised if the measure of respect for you is lowered. Their attitude to you and your reputation in the collective depends in large measure on your personal kindness to people. A prominent Soviet pedagogue, V. A. Sukhomlinskiy accurately remarked in an analogous connection, "Only he, who himself values other people, has the right to a benevolent attitude."

In life there are minutes when it is necessary to seek advice. Without fail and quickly. Yes, television, radio, and movies teach a person. But one can not seek advice from a television set, a transistor, nor a modern movie. Personal contact is necessary with one who will understand you. Generous-hearted people are here--beyond compare.

CANDOR. Sincere generosity towards people cannot be expressed by means of flattery, hypocrisy, and selfishness. Human warmth, unselfishness, tenderness, and generosity only now are such if they are sincere and natural. It is, of course, when one or another person shows ostentatious care, hides indifference to a matter with cheerful words, and tries to create a charming, good, honest impression of himself. Sooner or later such a mask falls from the face, like a dry autumn leaf, and those around one see a person's genuine look.

Without candor, love for truth, honesty, and justice it is impossible to be truly generous. Generous to the matter which we serve, to a collective which trains us, to the future for which we strive. People possessing sincere generosity know the depth of moral satisfaction from doing, from knowing that which helps a comrade and is necessary to people. After the years when

a person reaches maturity, many are effaced from the memory, they leave through a sieve of time into the past. But the sensation of such people, of usefulness, necessity, moral significance for one's associates in the course of an entire life, remain forever. And this, perhaps, is the main spiritual reward to a person. There is really no greater fortune for each of us than the experience of our deep personal participation in a pursuit of the nation, labor of countrymen, participation in defending the beloved Motherland, dearer than anything we have. On the other hand, he who was spiritually stingy with people, defined his relations with them only in a mercantile measure, in looking back over the years, may see an emptiness for them. And what can be more terrible for a person, than if no one is happy for him, no one waits, no one looks for his warmth?

Every person writes a book of his life. And although only close ones usually "read" it--friends, relatives, fellow-workers--its content depends on the author himself--the creator of his own fate. A number of examples (again I invite you to look around intently) tell us that public opinion creates a glorious reputation, a good name, for those who are accustomed to think about their comrades first, and only then, about themselves. These are people possessing sincere generosity, beside whom it is easier to serve, and adversities more simply overcome. They are not born this way. Generosity of heart is transferred not with the help of the genetic code. It is cultivated by the entire Soviet way of life, in which its essence is collectivism. And he who is used to placing society first and foremost, who sacredly believes in our ideals, will always be generous towards people.

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ARMED FORCES

YEARS SERVED IN REMOTE MILITARY STATIONS IMPROVE WITH TIME

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 p 2

[Article, "Time of Initial Experience," by Lieutenant Colonel P. Chernenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Far Eastern Military District]

[Text] In our sleeping compartment he appeared excited. There was a satisfied smile on his face. Even at a cursory glance at him, you could immediately see that everything with this fellow was in the very best of shape. Having placed his luggage on the rack, the lieutenant removed his overcoat and tunic, sat down opposite me and breathed with relief, "Now everything is behind."

Nowhere do you get acquainted so fast as on the road. After a minute or so we were conversing lively. Or rather, one Aleksandr talked, and I found myself in the role of the listener.

The lieutenant did not conceal his joy. He was happy, not that the train started off and left the garrison, lost in a remote corner, never to return here again. Lost and forgotten forever. What good did he see for that time? Nothing. Work, work, and again work. Neither theater nor museum, not even asphalt on the roads.

A year and a half ago Lieutenant Aleksandr Nikolayev (we will call him that, for the officer did not mention his own name, and I would have been uncomfortable bothering him with questions) after completing the higher military school, arrived for subsequent service in the Far Eastern Military District. It was not difficult to guess his mood. He dreamed of serving closer to home, in Belorussia. The first garrison brought no joy--it was several hundred kilometers to the nearest city, in a settlement house without any conveniences. Soon a letter flew to Minsk. Nikolayev junior humbly requested his parents to help him leave there. Aleksandr's father, a front-line soldier, decorated with military orders and medals, heeded his son's request and began to haunt the threshold of the highest officials. The arguments advanced were these: old age and often sick. And they produced an effect. They transferred him to serve closer to his father's home. Although it would not be out of place to say, two of Aleksandr's older brothers lived not far away. Probably it is not worth it rashly to blame a person only because he wants to have a good apartment and go to the theater and museum. This is a natural desire. Unless of course--and this we must especially underscore--it does not occupy first place

for this military man and does not overshadow the important aspect--interests of service, obligation to society, and finally, unless it serves as almost no goal in life. It is fitting sometimes to hear that with the years a taste for a settled way of life, and domestic living conveniences emerged in these men. But what can be said in justification of a lieutenant, just yesterday putting on an officer's shoulder straps; of a young man essentially still developing as a personality, as an officer, but yet with energy and worthy of a better cause, "forcing" himself a place for service in a big city?

More than twenty years separate me from graduation night in military school. But I remember my own classmates as if I had parted with them only yesterday. Ravil' Abutalipov, Vyacheslav Dospekhov, Yuriy Sokolov, Anatoliy Kartunov. They were all different. But in ability, character, and even in attitude they were alike. Some were born in workers' settlements, others in villages, and a third group in large cities. But we were all of like mind. With what passion we talked of our vocation and future service. And we argued until we were hoarse. We argued at meetings and debates. What opinions and suggestions were not expressed! But all were of one spirit in one thing: we would serve there, where it was most difficult, where we could prove ourselves at that which we were capable. The fact was noticed. At that time in the school there were several vacant positions. But those desiring to fill them could not be found. The command had to appeal to our conscience. It passed by word of mouth, with such envy those who remained looked at us, leaving for a distant kray.

Service in the army, as is known, is not easy; it demands complete effort from a man. In the Internal Service Regulations it is not by chance that it stresses that each serviceman, be he a soldier or a general, is obligated to "stoically endure all burdens and hardships of military service." Precisely that, stoically endure. And they were--these burdens and hardships--our constant companions. It is necessary to prepare oneself for them morally as far back as from student days. It is not by chance that I touch on that side of the problem again. What's the use of concealing that in several military schools they speak very sparingly of precisely the burdens and hardships of military service. But more of its romance and beauty. It is all true. But one cannot remain silent about the fact that you must see romance and beauty in dull work and daily strenuous service.

For my entire life the fond memory will remain with me of my first garrison, of the collective in which I began my service. All the "sights" we practically made ourselves. Of course they were still far from everyday comforts. The installation was located a long way from a populated area. No difficulty bothered us; more accurately, we simply paid no attention to it. We lived amicably, happily, as one family. And "guilty" of all this, was our commander, Major G. Kaminskiy. Short-spoken, even sullen in appearance, he understood well the emotional state of the lieutenants (and there were many of us in the collective), tactfully catching changes in attitudes. He noticed everything--who felt miserable, whose affairs of the heart were not going well, who began to treat their duties not so diligently. He could influence a person tactfully and subtly. Seeing who was feeling blue, he was already preparing an

evening of rest, who regarded his service poorly, received a responsible job. Our commander was quick to pick up a fib; no one gave him cause to turn sour, forced him to move, to think, to dare. Komsomol debates, youth evenings, meetings with participants of the Great Patriotic War--he always found time for these. None of us, in that forest garrison with its difficult service and everyday confusion, thought that he was unhappy or considered himself dealt with unfairly. Here we, the same as our commander, tempered our wills, learned to overcome difficulty, and gained confidence in our strength. Here we felt the romance of exciting work. Nikolay Sukhorukov, Gennadiy Nechinurenko, Anatoliy Strup and other comrades of my lieutenant's youth have now risen in rank and occupy high positions. But the first garrison was, for us, the very dearest. It taught us to know what each was capable of, and, figuratively speaking, gave a start to a great self-sufficient life.

Several months ago my journalistic concerns brought me to a unit where PVO missileers were serving. I acquainted myself with the situation and I confess something exciting stirred, warm memories arose. Service there was difficult, I would even say severe. But the people were fond of their assignments, held them warmly to their hearts. This gave occasion to hear from Captain Anatoliy Trutnyev, "the local old-timer," who rose there to be the commander of the radiotechnical battery, and from Lieutenant Anatoliy Bondarenko, having just recently taken command of a platoon under him. How can such an enviable coincidence of sympathy and valuation be explained? I asked the officers about this. With passion, the younger men willingly told me how the battalion commander, the party organization, headed by Major M. Rakhmatullin, and the Komsomol committee look after the men, and how the garrison has become dear to each of them. And so, whoever has served there, will retain fond memories for his whole life. Here is what Senior Lieutenant Sergey Tret'yakov retained. He was called upon from the reserves for two years. The time came to leave the garrison, but he could not do it. He wrote a report requesting permanent duty in the Armed Forces. Here he joined the party. Here he met genuine military friends, and here he found his own personal happiness. He married and had a lovely daughter, Natasha.

Recently I became acquainted with Lieutenant Alaksandr Dvornikov. He completed the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni RSFSR Supreme Soviet. He finished with honors, which as is known gives certain privileges in selecting a place of service. But Aleksandr did not hesitate. Only to the Far east, only to that garrison where his father once served, where his older brother received solid professional and political training. Lieutenant Dvornikov steadfastly upheld the family example, continuing the fine tradition. Yes, the craving of young officers is great from the start to put themselves to the test of service.

But nonetheless, I still met a lieutenant who avoided hardship. Possessing concern for his personal welfare, he tries under any pretense to avoid assignment to a distant garrison. The question automatically arises: where does this openly parasitical attitude to military service of such young comrades come from? The reasons here are various and cannot be answered simply.

Still, I cannot remain silent, in this regard, about the position of parents. Some of them influence the moral and service development of their sons--the young officers--in a far from perfect manner. At times it is strange what measures parents will not take so that their offspring do not serve somewhere "at the end of the world," where "the water is imported." They give various information--true and not true, they make bargains with their own conscience. And all for the sake of protecting a son from difficulty, setting him up in a soft job! I don't want, and I don't have the right, to generalize, but the father of Lieutenant Nikolayev, of whom I spoke at the beginning of this article, alas, is not the exception.

I involuntarily remember one fact. I met with Nikolay Tkachenko, my former brother-officer and a reserve officer, in his home. It was clear to me immediately that everything in his life was fine. He was working in a factory as a foreman, and raising two sons. They lived comfortably in a three-room apartment. Tkachenko animatedly talked about his enterprise, collective, and friends. And suddenly he said, "Do you remember?". A completely different discussion ensued--of his first garrison and his officer's youth.

"Oh, if only everything could start all over again," Tkachenko suddenly said with bitterness.

I remained silent for a long time, as if I were listening to my inner voice. Then he said sharply, "My fate would have been completely different."

I understood him. Speaking frankly, Lieutenant Tkachenko simply was afraid of difficulty at that time. He decided to find a peaceful place with fewer obligations. This business went too far. He was discharged from the army. And now he felt sorry about it. He was sorry that he did not listen then to the advice of his commander and his comrades, that he did not master himself.

"What a time that was!", sighed Nikolay Yur'yevich. "Only now do I understand how much it meant to me, but you can't bring back the years."

Why, with time, do we appraise differently our deeds, the meaning of the actions we once took. One should think that such an hour will come when those young officers, whom I named with reproach in this material, will conduct a reassessment of values. The sooner the better. And to the parents, striving to protect their sons from difficulty, I would like to say, "Don't clip their wings. Don't deprive them of the good fortune to experience for themselves service there, where it is more difficult."

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ARMED FORCES

INABILITY TO ANTICIPATE ENEMY TACTICS CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Lt Col A. Krotov, Red Banner Volga Military District: "To Anticipate Means to Win"]

[Text] If one were to analyze the operations of sub-units which received low marks in various types of training and tactical exercises during the winter training period one most characteristic factor among the causes of failure can be isolated--the inability of some commanders to anticipate the tactical course of action of the air "enemy," discover his concept and adopt timely and effective responses. The inability to anticipate the development of events leads to a situation in which many changes in the air situation are unexpected, introduce additional tensions and create time shortages. This usually results in the adoption of incompletely thought through, hurried decisions, which in turn make the accomplishment of assigned missions more difficult.

Something of this sort took place during training led by Capt D. Pantyukhin. A large number of targets were in the sub-unit's zone of fire, some of which maneuvered and used jamming. At first, despite the ever intensifying combat, Captain Pantyukhin confidently led his subordinates and his decisions were distinguished by their validity, accuracy and speed.

It continued in this way until, in the strict and sequential development of the situation, there appeared unexpected changes which at first glance appeared illogical. The air "enemy," which it seemed had previously not hidden his intention to break through to the target, suddenly changed course and began to exit the zone of fire. In the heat of battle, trying to attack all the targets, Pantyukhin did not pay particular attention to the single target which had appeared not far off. And only after some time, when this target was at a threatening distance from the objective, did he understand that all the prior "enemy" activities were merely a diversion. Without further detailing the development of events, we note that as a result the sub-unit fully use the combat capabilities of its equipment.

We also draw attention to this detail. When the final training target had been attacked Captain Pantyukhin did not so report to the command post in a timely manner. Lacking data on the outcome of combat, the unit commander ordered other sub-units to destroy this same target. There was an overlap in the actions of the missilemen. And Captain Pantyukhin should have anticipated this as well.

As we see, the main reason for the failure of the sub-unit was the shooter's lack of ability to anticipate, the fact that he blindly followed events and did not try to foresee possible variants of the "enemy's" actions.

Some officers still hold the opinion that a commander's trait such as anticipation in battle is a highly relative concept when applied to our branch of arms. They say that we are the defending side and our actions will be determined solely by what the air "enemy" thrusts upon us, by what tactical techniques he chooses. This also determines the nature of our responses.

At first glance such arguments seem to be reasonable. But only at first glance. It is obvious that the air "enemy" doesn't design his attack concept in a vacuum. It derives from a calculation of many factors and circumstances. And if, for example, it is difficult for the sub-units to conduct effective fire in some sector, due to the terrain relief or for other reasons, then is it not clear that it is precisely in this sector that the appearance of the air "enemy" is most probable? And the commander must anticipate this. Moreover, it is necessary to anticipate the possible tactics which may be used. Without such anticipation, without the ability to "think" like the enemy, it is hardly possible to figure out the air attack concept and conduct fire in a timely and effective manner.

An experienced and mature battle controller differs from an inexperienced one most of all in that he is an in-depth analyst, for whom the smallest change in the situation serves as a distinctive indication which enables him to anticipate the logic of developing events, not allow himself to be caught unawares, and conduct active combat actions in the most difficult situations. To anticipate the tactics of the air enemy's operations means, in a sense, to forestall him, to disrupt his concept by effective measures.

Commander's anticipation is especially important in a complex and dynamic situation, when rapid, practically instantaneous decisions are required, and when even small delays seriously complicate the fulfillment of the assigned mission.

It will refer to a recent tactical exercise. The air "enemy" was implementing a massive attack from two directions. Major A. Stepanov, who was controlling the combat operations, in tasking his subordinates to destroy the air targets did not exclude the possibility that the "enemy", having tied up the missilemen, would attempt to penetrate to the target at low altitude in one of the quiet sectors. At Major Stepanov's instructions the missilemen, having successfully repulsed the attack, simultaneously conducted an intense search in the probable sectors of a low altitude attack. And when a barely noticeable mark appeared on the station's screen for an instant, the officer understood that his foresight had not let him down. He immediately changed his subordinates' mission. After several seconds the new target was again detected by radar and sometime later was destroyed.

It is well known from military memoirs and recollections of combat veterans how important commander's foresight and ability to precisely calculate, weigh and evaluate everything in advance was to achieving victory in battle

during the great patriotic war. The importance of this commander's trait in modern battle is growing. This is why it is important to persistently form and polish it during combat training.

However, the necessary attention is not paid to this always or everywhere.

In organizing combat training, some commanders place the greatest stress on mastering their equipment and its combat capabilities. Of course this is very important. However, in doing so sometimes they overlook questions of tactical training and do not develop the officers' ability to analyze the situation in depth, and, based on anticipating changes, to make well-founded decisions. Meanwhile, the availability of powerful modern equipment and weapons only creates the opportunity to achieve victory in battle. But in order to realize that opportunity it is necessary to have thoroughly trained personnel, and most importantly to have tactically and technically well-trained commanders--the organizers and leaders in battle. It is this which at times is not fully considered during the organization of combat training. The result is the inability of some officers to figure out the "enemy's" concept and disrupt it with decisive actions.

For example, the sub-unit led by officer V. Malinov performed skillfully in one training exercise. All aerial targets were "attacked" at the long-range approaches. But then the situation developed according to a variant unexpected by the commander.

Immediately following the first, prolonged attack the air "enemy" conducted a second. This one put officer Malinov in a difficult position. He had not anticipated that the attack would be so protracted, and he initially selected a variant of combat action which was not optimum and later complicated the sub-unit's actions. A more careful analysis of the situation and of the information being received by the sub-unit would have made it possible to anticipate the course of events and, taking this into account, to have selected the optimum variant of combat action.

As we see, the lack of foresight at times lets down even experienced commanders. And this must be taken into account. Especially as the experience of tactical exercises and training shows that such instances are not so rare, especially in the work of young commanders. The conclusion here is clear. Each of us as officers must persistently develop and improve within ourself, along with the other commanders' traits, the ability to anticipate in battle.

The reliable and tested path to such improvement is through developing one's tactical horizons and polishing the skills of battle management in a difficult environment which contains unexpected situations. Strictly speaking, the concept of each exercise must contain its own nuggets--intricate tactical missions. And what in my view is especially important, the concept must strictly correspond to the real capabilities of the air enemy and his operational tactics.

Sometimes one looks over the training plan compiled by a sub-unit commander and is surprised. Many hypothetical situations have been prepared for introduction, but they are somehow haphazard in nature and poorly reflect the air enemy's operational tactics. How can an officer improve his ability to anticipate the development of the situation when all the scenarios which confront him are thought up simply to complicate his work, and have little in common with those which are possible in real life?

At times it also occurs that commanders and senior supervisors at tactical exercises and training watch over officers too closely, and essentially make decisions for them. It is namely these most difficult and instructive moments which best facilitate improving such qualities in officers as independence, initiative and the ability to analyze the situation.

Sometimes a sub-unit operating in an exercise as part of a unit successfully completes its assigned tasks, but as soon as it finds itself under decentralized control and is deprived of communications with its higher command post, it functions literally as though it were not the same unit. It is not necessary to search far for the cause of this change. As a rule it boils down to one thing--the lack of firm habits by sub-unit commanders in controlling their subordinates under difficult circumstances requiring not only in-depth and all-round knowledge, but also the corresponding commanders' traits, including the ability to anticipate. Of course, all these qualities come from experience and from the constant and purposeful effort of each officer, the main goal of which must be the ability to confidently accomplish the assigned mission in combat.

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ARMED FORCES

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN SOLDIER IN AFGHANISTAN DETAILED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Captain N. Burbyga: "Canopies in the Sky"]

[Text] "First, second, third..."

Captain Dadmir stopped counting. He stood, threw back his head, shaded his eyes with his hand, and looked as in the sky, faded white from the heat, the parachutes popped open like fountains. He was happy. And a familiar feeling called, pulled him there where, overcoming gravity, the parachutists hung for an instant between earth and sky. You look and it seems that you are omnipotent. But the instant is short-lived. The earth does not want to part with you. Because you are its son.

As if it has guessed his thoughts, a parachute rustled. The jump was for landing accuracy and it hit the center of the circle. The face of the Soviet officer leading the exercises seemed familiar to Dadmir. Where had he seen him?

Resilient legs struck the ground and rolled over. Another parachutist is ready for combat.

Bravo! Dadmir could not contain himself, admiring and a bit envious of both the professionalism of the officer and the readiness of his subordinates. He thought that this was how it was necessary to learn; so that in any situation he could control the flight. Then everything would not be like it was in the last raid.

Mountains. The helicopters circle, clinging to the summits. The parachutists jumped. Wind. Muzzle flashes. He landed. He saw Akhtar Mukhamed carried to a clay building by the wind. The green turbaned ones immediately crawled toward him. A burst of fire chased them back behind the black boulders and they bent down and crossed over on the run. It could have been worse. As the "commando" battalion deputy commander for the parachutists he knew that in the mountains it is necessary to jump with extreme precision.

Dadmir continued to study the airborne officer and suddenly recalled from where he knew him. Several months before he, Dadmir, had come to this sub-unit. The duty man met him and explained that everyone was at the shooting

range where a competition was underway. An Afghan officer had also decided to test himself. This same major was firing next to him. Both hit nine of nine targets. The second time on the board where the results were posted again it said Yuriy Rendel' and Dadmir: nine of nine. And the third time, nine of nine. Someone started to laugh: we will count--friendship was the winner.

Several days passed. Major Yuri Rendel' prepared to depart to leave. Home to the Baltic. He had not been there for a long time. And it is true, what could be better than his home town of Rezekne, with its cozy old cottages and short, cobblestone paved by-streets. And there one could go off to a farm. Quiet. And the nights. Such summer nights there--be quiet and listen!

Then he recalled taking his Yul'ka to first grade. He took from his locker a photograph of his daughter recently sent from home. She had grown. Of course she had grown; she's going to school. Her wide open eyes gazed at him trustingly and two pigtailed stuck out on either side. A fidget! Round faced like himself. Suddenly the door to the room opened.

"Comrade Major, the commander wants you", a soldier said.

Soon Rendel' returned. His face was stern, concentrated, calm. They always knew him like this. Although no one knew anything about the reason he had been summoned, everyone guessed immediately--there would be no leave.

"A sports parachute group had been created in the 'commando' brigade," Rendel' explained. "The Afghan comrades had asked for help in setting up the work of the section and organizing training. In time they want to participate in competition with parachutists of fraternal armies in championships and olympic games. How could we refuse? I put leave off until September; 'velvet season' as they say."

But just the same, Yul'ka stayed on his mind--in her school uniform, with flowers. A beloved girl. And he had so wanted a son, to be like him and also become a military man. He remembered how he himself had longed to join. But at the military commissariat they advised him, as usual, to first grow up. And his mother believed that he was still too young to think about it. In general she hoped that her son would lose interest and change his mind. But he never lost interest. He became a student at the Suvorov Military School. He spent his spare time in the glider section. For its romance and precision, its risk and courage, and for its beauty he fell in love with the sport.

However, Rendel' never became a pilot. He injured the bridge of his nose in the ring. And while boxing was not desirable for a pilot, it was no hindrance for a parachutist. He became a student at Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School imeni Leninist Komsomol. Yuri remembered that first jump all his life.

He did not want to sleep. Major Rendel' lay with his hands behind his head. Night was a continuation of day. Armored personnel carriers rumbled outside his window. Soldiers hurried past, exchanging words as they marched. Automatic weapons clinked. Vehicles departed. Some soldiers would again have a sleepless night. There were still many enemies in the republic. He recalled the day's talk with the sarbar, the Afghan soldier who had shared his pain: bandits were endangering his parents. They demanded that their son desert. His father had come recently, but said nothing to him, not wishing to trouble him. The soldier learned about everything from others. Now he worried about his relatives.

Dadmir came in in the morning and told about the night operation. The "dushman" tried to disrupt the opening of the 1st DOMA (Democratic Organization of Afghanistan Youth) Congress and frighten the delegates. But they were repulsed.

A bus rolled through the morning city. The sun had not yet come up from behind the mountains, but it could be seen everywhere that the weather would be excellent. Major Yu. Rendel's sat forward and looked out the window. It was a familiar scene: clay houses huddled together on the hillsides, and two-story cottages and administrative buildings. His tour was coming to an end. Behind were constant training and individual exercises. In the opinion of specialists the section was well prepared. Rendel' painstakingly practiced landing techniques with the Afghan soldiers. He taught them to control the parachute--to move horizontally and jump for an accurate landing. And just the same, nervousness did not leave the Soviet officer. Today is a sports holiday. The parachutists are greeting the delegates to the 1st DOMA Congress. These are not simple jumps. They would have to show all their ability.

In the bus Dadmir sat next to Rendel'. Sportswomen were sitting opposite them. They listened to the Afghan officer joke the whole way and laughed heartily. One, with a barely noticeable birthmark on her cheek, had been in the section from the first day. When they were introduced, Dadmir called the girl Khan Masha as a joke. She retained the name from him for good luck. The girl turned out to be strong willed. They recounted that from childhood she was not accustomed to concede anything to the boys. Just like they she climbed trees and practiced throwing rocks and shooting. During training in Afghanistan she landed one day near a village. While she was freeing herself from her parachute a crowd surrounded her. When they figured out that she was a girl, swearing and threats rained down on her. The people were not accustomed to such a thing. That which is new is not accepted right away. She particularly recalled a raw-boned man. He furiously called for violence. When they came right up to her she tore her knife from her belt. The noise stopped and the crowd drew back. They understood that this one would not be frightened.

At the airfield the helicopter was already waiting for the participants in the holiday. Rendel' did not fly. He observed from the ground as the bright canopies adorned the sky. He rejoiced. The Afghan soldiers excellently handled their difficult task and precisely accomplished the most complex aerial acrobatics. Many landed in the very center of the circle. Thus the efforts, the hours and days of intense preparation, and all the many training exercises were not in vain.

And a few hours later he was already back in his unit, reading a letter from his wife Lena.

Soon Major Rendel' departed for home. On the eve of his departure he, along with his comrades, sang a song--one of those which came into being here in fraternal Afghanistan.

It went: "We must travel much along Afghan roads."

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ARMED FORCES

MOSCOW PAPER DISCUSSES MOOD OF TROOPS IN DRA

PM011640 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Report by A. Khorobrykh under the rubric "From the Afghan Notework": "On the Road to Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, Moscow--Our special correspondent A. Khorobrykh has recently returned from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA. Today we are publishing his first report.

The tankmen had not had time to take up their posts when a powerful explosion rang out on the highway. An Afghan truck which was heading for Kabul loaded with civilian goods jounced awkwardly and, having lost its front wheel, rolled over onto its side. Captain V. Stuliy jumped out onto the roadway. Moans were coming from the truck cab.

The consequences of the explosion turned out to be horrific. A completely innocent 10-year-old boy died in a Soviet tankman's arms without regaining consciousness. The driver, with serious injuries to both his legs, was cursing the dushmans, his face contorted with pain. A venerable old man in a violet turban and a long robe was fingering amber beads with a blank look in his eyes....

When our vehicles came on the scene of the catastrophe some 10 minutes later, the casualties had already been evacuated and traffic on the highway was restored.

"Captain Stuliy can turn his hand to anything," political worker N. Yezhov told us before we set out on the trip. "He can organize uninterrupted traffic on the highway, defuse a mine, and he is very good with weapons. The company which he commands has an 'excellent' rating for the second year running. Complete interchangeability has been achieved in all the crews."

Company Commander Capt. V. Stuliy, showed us round his "patch" not without pride--the Lenin Room, the sleeping quarters, the spick-and-span canteen.... By the side of the building stood a scorched tank.

"An Italian-made mine exploded under this machine while it was escorting a motorized column," Valentin Petrovich explained. "None of the crew members was hurt, although the tank caught it, as you can see. But we have restored it with our own hands."

It is only going on for 10 o'clock, and already it is 37 degrees centigrade in the shade. The company commander invites us to his "quarters" for a drink of camel thorn tea--the best thing there is for quenching thirst. Next to the earthenware

jug I notice a ribbed dark yellow "saucepan." At first I would not have guessed that that was a defused mine exactly like the one which blew up under the truck. But that is precisely what it was.

"We discovered it yesterday on the side of the road," the captain said when he saw me looking at it. "The dushmans set it up during the night..."

Suddenly my interlocutor's face lit up with mischief:

"Our artists have made the covers of these infernal devices into table lamp shades and improvised standard lamps."

Nikolay Nikolayevich Yezhov and I had to smile. However, I did not feel like smiling when, a few days later, in an inaccessible mountain area of Kabul Province--the Khak-e Jabbar District--I saw some of the weapons captured from the dushmans.

Made in United States, Italy, Egypt--read the brands on the recoilless guns, mortars, and heavy machineguns, and the ammunition that went with them. The dushmans were also equipped with antiaircraft missiles made in Egypt and Italian antitank and antipersonnel mines.

We are on the road again. The commander of the front armored vehicle is Major I. Likhoshva, one of the regiment's best political workers. About himself Leonid Illarionovich said briefly and simply:

"My grandfather was a tailor. They called him Likhaya Shva (valiant stitcher). That is the origin of my surname. The military dynasty was started by my father. He served for nearly 30 years in the army. My brother Vyacheslav is serving in the air defence forces, my sister Lida is married to a fighter pilot. And I am here..."

The vehicles left the highway and followed a dusty country road. Somewhere to the side an exchange of fire starts up.

"It looks as though another gang has appeared in the kisklak," political officer N. Yezhov says. "The self-defence forces and the tsarandoy--the people's militia--will prevent it from gaining a foothold."

Involuntarily I glance at the red flag flying above the post building, at the TV aerial on which swallows have settled comfortably. The sun is baking, the grapes are ripening, there is silence all around, and suddenly--an exchange of fire. It is hard to make any sense of it.

Indeed, the Soviet servicemen's service in Afghanistan is not easy. Especially when it is a matter of guarding important installations together with Afghan servicemen. The problem is that for most of the time personnel are separated from their subunit and unit as a whole. The whole responsibility falls on junior officers, ensigns, and sergeants. And it must be said that they discharge their international duty with honor.

Senior Lieutenant A. Radimov is one of them--a Komsomol member, a hereditary tankman, and commander of a distinguished platoon. He is a man of few words, who does not show his feelings and judges his subordinates [word indistinct]. As if expressing gratitude for his service, Major Likhoshva hands A. Rodimov an envelope with a view of the Kuybyshev embankment.

"From my father!"--the lieutenant's face lit up. "This is the best present I could get."

As I looked at the lieutenant's youthful face I remembered another letter which had been addressed to the regiment's commander.

"...Our son Salavat Vilich Mamayev is serving his second year in your unit, in Afghanistan--that country which is so remote for us Siberians. We are proud that this difficult but high honor has been bestowed on our son. We hope that our sons will discharge their high international duty with honor, and we hope for an early joyful reunion on our own soil.

"With parental greetings,

"Vil Gizzatovich and Fagilya Salinovna Mamayev.

"Chechkino village, Yarkovskiy Rayon, Tyumin Oblast."

They are waiting for them, for our servicemen, at home. But the time has not yet come for them to return to hearth and home. The forces of international imperialism and reaction are continuing to give intensive military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. Evidence of this is provided by not only weapons but also documents seized from the dushmans in the Khak-e Jabbar District at the same time. These include instructions on how to organize acts of subversion and directions for using grenade launchers and mines....

The situation in the country continues to stabilize. However, in their efforts to reverse the development of events in the DRA, foreign patrons are spending lavishly to arm the dushmans. And the Soviet servicemen see and know this. Their view was put across eloquently by guards private Aleksandr Lyamar answering Michael David, a correspondent of the U.S. DAILY WORLD newspaper.

Correspondent: The Western press writes that you do not want to leave Afghanistan. Is that true?

Guards Pvt A. Lyamar: The stance of our government and our party on this account is precise and clear. As for myself personally, I can say the following: We have no intention of building our own long-term bases here as the Americans do in other countries. We live in tents and temporary living premises. We will leave Afghanistan as soon as the Afghan Government deems it necessary. But we will not leave as the Americans did in Vietnam. We will leave this country as good neighbors and loyal friends. [Lyamar ends]

I was able to spend only one day among the tankmen doing their difficult service on Afghan soil. How many amazing destinies, different characters, and customs! But they are all united by their love for the motherland, loyalty to their international duty, and readiness to accomplish great feats for the sake of world peace.

ARMED FORCES

SOVIET MILITARY DOCTORS HELP AFGHAN PEASANTS

LD191809 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Soviet medics in Afghanistan--our correspondent reports [report by D. Khavin--identified by onscreen caption]:

Peasants of (Gazan) village in Baghlan Province needed qualified medical aid, but there is no doctor for many tens of kilometers around. Soviet military doctors came to the aid of the peasants [video shows Soviet military medics examining patients] At first the local residents were wary of coming to see the doctors. A counterrevolutionary gang is operating in the area, intimidating the peasants and spreading all kinds of fancy stories about Soviet people. But now the very first patients have seen what the attention of Soviet doctors is worth, and people have gradually started lining up for them. Before the April revolution, there were only 901 doctors in the whole of Afghanistan, that is, one for every 20,000 people. In recent years, the people's authorities have done much to develop medical services. But, for the time being, the lack of qualified cadres is keenly felt. It is often difficult to give the residents of distant villages help because of the activities of counterrevolutionary gangs. That is why Soviet military doctors have taken upon themselves the difficult duty of helping the Afghan people, sometimes in the most difficult conditions.

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ARMED FORCES

MOSCOW TV ON DRA 'SUCCESSFUL OPERATION' AGAINST BANDITS

LD141748 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report by D. Khavin]

[Text] Afghanistan's Armed Forces are waging a successful struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution who are penetrating into the republic's territory. Several large bands have been eliminated in Deh Sabz region, Kabul Province.

[Video of aerial views of region, cutting to shots of machineguns, mines and ammunition in caves]. The counterrevolutionary bosses who are dug in in Pakistan had given them special tasks. Groups were formed here which were sent into Kabul and its environs to carry out sabotage and terrorist acts. Caragans came here secretly with arms. Whole arsenals were found in mountain caves. During the operation, 50 large-calibre machineguns, a mountain antiaircraft installation, several hundred firearms, over 2.5 million mines made in the United States and other NATO countries were seized.

On the occasion of the successful conclusion of the operation a meeting of the local population took place in the kishlak of Shakh (Nikola), in which Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and Defense Minister Abdal Qader took part. [Shots of meeting, Keshtmand making speech, and Qader] Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Keshtmand stated that the people's power appeals to everyone who has been drawn into the fraternal war by force or deception voluntarily to lay down their arms and to return to peaceful labor. But those who consciously hinder the Afghan people in their construction of a peaceful life by spilling the blood of completely innocent people, let them not hope for mercy.

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ARMED FORCES

PERSONNEL DISCIPLINED FOR INFRACTIONS

Military Discipline Violated

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 p 2

[Unsigned article: "By Keeping Silent"]

[Text] That was the title of the report of Col V. Filatov published on 31 May. It detailed the facts of a flagrant violation of military discipline in a company at the Military Academy imeni M. V. Frunze. As the academy's political department reported to us, the report was discussed at a meeting of the leadership, and also with the officers and party and komsomol aktiv of the sub-unit. An investigation was conducted concerning the instances of unauthorized relationships permitted by Sr Sgt A. Chubarov. The academy superintendent published an order which specified the guilty parties' punishment and set forth tasks to strengthen military discipline in the sub-unit. Necessary measures were taken fundamentally to improve political and educational work with the personnel and to bring firm military order to the company and other units.

Col N. Myl'tsev received a warning for dereliction of duty in flagrantly violating the requirements and time limits for reporting on the unauthorized relationships in the company, and for his manifested unconcern and irresponsibility. For shortcomings in political and educational work, Captain A. Pritula, the company commander, and Sr Lt A. Maksimenko, his deputy for political affairs, also received warnings concerning their dereliction of duty.

A. Chubarov was reduced in rank to junior sergeant.

Financial, Managerial Violations

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Unsigned article: "Inspectors' Fables"]

[Text] The satirical article of Capt 2d Rank Yu. Timoshchuk and Capt Lt B. Burtovyy, published under this title on 14 July, discussed violations in financial and managerial activities allowed by Col Tech Serv K. Reka, now

former chief of the construction and repair organization, and the unprincipled activity of some employees at the Northern Fleet Marine Engineering Service (MIS) Control and Inspection Service.

Capt 1st Rank A. Korovin, first deputy chief, Northern Fleet Political Administration, reported to the editors that the facts brought forth in the article were confirmed. The newspaper report was discussed at a party meeting of the fleet MIS Administration. It was recommended to the command and political department of the fleet rear area that they intensify organizational and ideological-educational work with supervisory cadres in engineer construction units, assess their shortcomings in a principled manner, and increase their demands upon officials for strict observance of planning and economic discipline and safekeeping of socialist property.

For serious omissions in his production and managerial activities and a non-self critical approach to assessing his actions, Col Tech Serv K. Reka, a CPSU member, was given a strict reprimand with entry in his registration form and was transferred to the reserves. Inspection materials concerning registrations and deficits in cement were sent to the garrison military prosecutor.

For his weak organization of production, low quality work, and lack of principle in solving most important production questions, Col Engr V. Dikiy, chief engineer and CPSU member, was reprimanded with entry on his registration form. It was recommended that he be transferred to the reserves. Chief Bookkeeper N. Kuketova was given a strict reprimand by the fleet chief of MIS. It was strongly pointed out to Capt 1st Rank G. Osipchik, fleet deputy chief of MIS for political affairs, that it was necessary to improve political and educational work with the financial services inspectors and employees.

Col Intend Serv G. Belikov, chief of the MIS financial organ; Col B. Khanukov, deputy chief of MIS for operation and repair; and naval employee A. Gorobtsov will have party and disciplinary proceedings instituted against them upon their return from leave. G. Biryukova, former secretary of the party committee of the Work Supervisor's Section (UNR) was discharged from work at her own request before the article was published.

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CSO: 1801/487

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Letters From Home

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by company sergeant major SrWO V. Serdyuk, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Undercollar in an Envelope: Letter to the Editors"]

[Text] That day the name of Pvt V. Khurumov was announced seven times during mail call.

"What a lucky guy!" somebody said.

"What are you talking about?" Private Khurumov erupted. "I received envelopes, but apparently they forgot to put the letter in...."

Recently this has been a fairly frequent occurrence. Parents send their sons razor blades, selections of picture postcards, ballpoint refill cartridges, and even material for detachable collar linings. And what a disappointment it is when the soldiers open these fat envelopes. They look forward to mail call because they want to hear from their loved ones, not because they are waiting to receive material evidence of parental love.

I remember well how it was when I first entered the military. I remember how I looked forward to receiving a letter from home and how happy I was made by each and every line. Good news infused me with energy and improved my mood. I therefore understand well what a person must feel when his hopes of receiving a communication from his loved ones fail to pan out. Therefore I have myself written to the parents of some of my men, and I have even visited them when I was on leave, in order to talk to them, to make them realize that what a soldier needs is not fat but essentially empty envelopes, but rather kind, sincere words, news about what is happening at home, at work, and about his family's state of health.

Everybody to whom I have talked agreed with me, but in conclusion they would inevitably say, as did Nadezhda Mikhaylovna Dubovik, for example: "You will do anything for your son. We are now living well, and you try to make sure that he is not in need of anything...."

It seems logical, but I cannot agree with this statement, for it proceeds from ignorance of the fact that military personnel are provided with everything they need. Everybody is given plenty of material for undercollars, and the personnel services rooms are never empty. The enlisted men and noncommissioned officers are fed just as well as they are at home. In addition, military posts contain both post exchanges and enlisted men's snack bars.

In short, as a rule all conditions have been created for soldiers to live and work without experiencing any need whatsoever. And parents should be aware of this. Then it will be easier for them to comprehend that our soldiers need not primary necessity items but kind, sincere words of communication.

Military Construction Procedural Irregularities

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "In Response to an Article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "That Mark in Life"]

[Text] The above is the title of a survey of letters published in the 4 June issue of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. It discussed defects in practical indoctrination work with personnel in certain military construction units and subunits. It cited cases of violation by certain commanding officers of labor laws which apply to military construction workers and unwarranted job assignment on a payment-by-the-job basis, when job assignment execution was connected with priority-basis military discharge.

Responses received by the editors indicate confirmation of all facts cited. Appropriate measures were taken in response to each; deficiencies in organization of production and in political indoctrination work cited by our readers have been corrected. Guilty individuals have been given disciplinary and party punishment. For example, Col Just Yu. Yerin, temporary acting prosecutor of the Moscow Military District, has reported that in the organization headed by Engr-Col V. Yevstigneyev, up to 1982 personnel were repeatedly required to work in the evening. Such incidents also occurred in 1983. The garrison judge advocate issued a warning to Engr-Col V. Yevstigneyev and to Maj G. Smolanov, a military construction detachment commander subordinate to him, to stop violating the law.

After the piece in the newspaper appeared, Mar Engr Trps N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy minister of defense for construction and billeting, issued a directive instructing that work assignments by the job be given to military construction crews only under the stipulation that an aggregate of measures be carried out which ensure engineer preparation for construction activities, that work stations are provided technical support and supply in conformity with the job timetable and work completion schedule, and that military construction workers must be familiarized with the basic provisions of the system of payment by the job. The practice of giving payment-by-the-job assignments to military construction workers, performance of which involves a promise of priority-basis military discharge, was condemned and strictly prohibited.

Bureaucratic Despotism at Naval Enterprise

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "In Response to an Article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Bonus"]

[Text] A critical report by Capt 1st Rank N. Remizov, which appeared in the 14 August issue under the above title, discussed the unhealthy atmosphere which has developed in Shop No 2 at the naval enterprise directed by Capt 1st Rank V. Molchanov.

As the editors have been informed by Capt 1st Rank G. Yakovlev, deputy chief of the political department of the Red-Banner Naval Base and Training Establishments in Leningrad, the newspaper's criticism has been acknowledged to be correct. The principal reasons for failure by the indicated workforce to meet its production target were poor organization of production, delayed supply, as well as loss of a sense of responsibility on the part of certain officials. Former shop superintendent Capt 3rd Rank B. Denisenko took the road of bureaucratic rule, ignoring the opinion of the workforce and public organizations. He has subsequently been discharged from active service by reason of age. Former party organization secretary Comrade S. Il'yushenkov failed to keep a close eye on production activities, was himself ignorant of the equipment and process, and enjoyed no respect or authority.

The state of affairs in the unit was analyzed by representatives of the main directorate, command authorities, and political department. A plan of measures has been drawn up for correcting revealed deficiencies, and a meeting of party-economic activists was held. They have adopted the practice of receiving weekly reports by shop chiefs at a meeting of supervisory personnel, on progress in meeting production targets and adopted socialist pledges. Capt 2nd Rank G. Khanovich, deputy commander for logistics, spoke at a meeting of the directorate party bureau. The deficiencies in production and indoctrination activities which have occurred are being thoroughly analyzed at party report-election meetings.

The political department of the Red-Banner Naval Base and Training Establishments in Leningrad held a hearing and strongly criticized a poor job of cadre selection and indoctrination and poor organization of production by unit commander Capt 1st Rank V. Molchanov and unit political department chief Capt 1st Rank I. Taranets.

Readers Urge Vigilance

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 p 2

[Article : "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Mail"]

[Text] The editors received 7,299 reader letters in September. We printed 568 of these. We received 599 responses to articles in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

The mail received in the first month of autumn contains many letters conceived in the course of intensive training classes, drills, and exercises at range facilities, airfields, and at sea. It is noteworthy that the letters knowledgeably analyze all new and progressive items which have been amassed in the units during the winter and summer, relate how valuable experience is being incorporated into practical training and indoctrination of personnel and how it is helping achieve successful completion of the training year in the army and navy.

Capt A. Arik from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, for example, writes with emotion and pride in his combat aviator friends. "Last year the squadron commanded by Military Pilot 1st Class Maj V. Tomilov earned a ranking of excellent," he reports. "Organizing socialist competition in a well thought-out manner and efficiently utilizing each and every hour of training time, this vanguard military collective has continued producing excellent results in combat training. At a tactical flight exercise held during the concluding stage of the training year, the squadron once again received marks of excellent in firing missiles at and bombing ground targets. I should note that the aircrews accomplished this task in difficult night conditions."

But the editor's mail also contains letters which mention deficiencies in training, in organization and direction of socialist competition, which cite instances of an unconscientious attitude toward consumption of building materials and energy resources. Their authors correctly feel that an increase in personal sense of responsibility for the assigned job and for the quality of one's own labor and that of the entire collective should form the basis of demands on all assigned personnel, regardless of the position to which they are assigned.

Just as in the preceding month, letters in response to the get-together with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee continued to come in. And each response contained sincere, coming from the heart, thanks and gratitude to the party and government for their attention toward and solicitude for the older generation of Soviet citizens, readiness and willingness tirelessly to continue active efforts in the area of military-patriotic indoctrination of youth.

"We took to heart the party's appeal to be daily mentors of youth," writes Maj (Res) I. Yashchenko from Kazan. "We not only took it to heart but are responding in a practical manner. Take our DOSAAF organization in Leninskiy Rayon. For 10 years now it has been a leader in socialist competition among this republic's defense collectives. For preparing worthy replacements for active military service it has been awarded the Red Banner of the party oblast committee and Council of Ministers of the Tatar ASSR, the Kazan city party committee and executive committee of the city soviet. During all these years this vanguard organization has been directed by veteran of the Great Patriotic War reserve officer S. Zabolotnyy. He as well as retired officers M. Simonov, N. Porozhskiy, F. Sosnov and many other veterans have truly become genuine mentors of preinduction youth."

A special place among the editor's mail is occupied by letters in which readers angrily condemn the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, which is preparing to unleash another world war. "We closely watch international developments," reports

Muscovite F. Strobkov. "The world situation is complicated and dangerous. We Soviet citizens will never erase from our memories the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War, the savage battles with a ferocious enemy, fighting in which I took part. Nor shall we forget how we lost combat friends as we strode toward the long-awaited Victory. We paid a great price for it. I declare on behalf of those both living and dead: 'We shall not permit the conflagration of another war!'"

Letters from Lt Col (Res) N. Timchenko from Kazakhstan, Lt Col (Ret) T. Vasin from Rovno, military training instructor D. Tishchenko from Chernigov, teacher S. Zhandzhazin from Semipalatinsk Oblast, and other readers are permeated with concern about the need to strengthen the combat readiness of our Armed Forces, to keep our powder dry and to be vigilant at all times. The thoughts and aspirations of Soviet citizens were expressed in a moving manner by farm worker Anna Andreyevna Volyntseva of Altay Kray: "I have three sons. The oldest and the middle one are officers in the Soviet Army. My youngest son is now approaching adulthood and also dreams of service school and the profession of defender of the homeland. I am proud of my sons. And I say to them: 'My dear soldiers! And all your comrades. Preserve world peace. Do not allow war again to invade our peaceful land!'"

Improper Badge Awarding, Enrollment Snafu

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Letters to Editor: "For the Sake of Form" and "A Purely Technical Error"]

[Text] This took place shortly before an inspection parade. We were standing on the parade ground awaiting command. Suddenly the officers gathered around a lieutenant colonel from headquarters, who was hastily handing something to each of them.

Finally my turn came.

"Do you have a guards insignia?" the lieutenant colonel asked and, noting that there was none on my uniform jacket, handed me a small box.

This was my "initiation" into the guards. As we later learned, this "ceremony" on the parade ground was for the purpose of giving the officers uniformity of dress.

Unfortunately such things occur with a fair amount of frequency. I once observed the following in one of the companies of a certain unit. WO P. Zverev, giving me a tour of the company operation, invited me into a storeroom used for keeping the personal effects of the enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers. Full dress uniforms were hanging behind glass doors. Guards insignia glistened on many of the uniforms.

"What is this?" I asked in surprise. "Yours isn't a guards unit!"

"So what?" Zverev replied in all candor. "I don't see any great harm in it if a soldier receives the guards insignia for excellent performance of duty and firm discipline, as a moral incentive reward, so to speak."

"But where do you get them?"

"We have our sources," Zverev smiled enigmatically. He walked up to and opened a cabinet. In one of the drawers there was an entire pile of badges.

"This is my supply stock."

I looked at that pile of badges and recalled the generosity with which sub-unit drivers had given out emblems to local boys. It had taken place on a halt during a long march.

It happens that some officers get hold of these insignia by various means and "award" them to subordinates at their own discretion. But it should not be this way. As we know, regulations prescribe that commanding officers of guards units, warships and combined units shall present the guards badge personally to each individual in a solemn, official atmosphere, with all personnel assembled in formation. There is no need to state how much detriment is done when these regulations are ignored and that those who improperly dispense these badges are committing a gross violation of procedure.

Maj V. Kudryavtsev,
Order of Lenin Transbaykal
Military District

* * *

Sirs! I should like to relate the misfortunes which have befallen my son. Leonid completed his term of military service. He served in military aviation, was a proficiency-rated specialist, and had earned many commendations. Upon returning home after discharge, my son got a job and enrolled in college, in the evening division. He chose engineering school. Things seemed to be going along well, but we noticed that Lenya could not get military service off his mind. He would mention his superiors and fellow soldiers almost daily. He then stated his desire to return to the military. After giving the matter some thought and receiving advice from the family, he decided to enroll at higher military aviation engineering school. But he has reached the age of 21 and, as we know, this is the maximum age for enrollment in military educational institutions. Leonid was advised at the rayon military commissariat in Grozny to request enrollment permission from the USSR Ministry of Defense. We were so pleased when they made an exception for our son: he was permitted to enter school!

All requisite documents were promptly assembled. While waiting for word from the Kharkov Higher Military Aviation Engineering School, Leonid successfully passed the spring semester exams at the institute and studied hard to prepare himself for military engineering school. But he received no word about taking the entrance exams. The people at the military commissariat reassured my son:

No problem, they said, since the documents went out on time -- 31 May. They showed him the document reference number recorded in the register: 2/796. Without waiting for word, Leonid took a brief leave without pay and went to Kharkov. They did not have his file at the aviation engineering school. My son inquired at other Kharkov service schools: perhaps the documents had been sent to the wrong place. But his search efforts were in vain. He returned home empty-handed.

The commanding officer of the school Leonid wanted so much to attend sent an inquiry to the rayon military commissariat: just where were Leonid Mamayev's documents? It was only after this inquiry, in the latter half of August, that the documents were found. It seems that they had recorded an entry indicating that the file had been sent, but they had failed to send it.

"A purely technical error," the people at the military commissariat shrugged their shoulders. "It happens...."

This "technical error" was quite costly to my son. Of course I do not mean the expenses involved in making his fruitless trip to a distant city. Leonid will be unable to enroll at the school next year: he will be too old. And I am sure that he would have become a fine military specialist, dedicated to the service.

V. Mamayeva, Groznyy

Environmental Protection Violations

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "In Response to an Article in KRSNAYA ZVEZDA": "Grass Won't Even Grow"]

[Text] An article by Col A. Drovosekov, which appeared under the above title in the 22 May issue, discussed instances of environmental pollution which have occurred at certain garrisons.

Col V. Anokhin, first deputy chief of the Baltic Fleet Air Forces Political Department, informed the editors that there had indeed been a leaking of fuel oil at a certain aviation garrison. It had been caused by incorrect drainage and an error in installing the oil trap inlet pipe, as well as excessive delay in taking measures on the part of garrison officials. By order of the unit commanding officer, disciplinary punishment was imposed on those persons immediately responsible: Maj S. Kolotilo, billeting unit chief I. Krylov, and boiler house supervisor V. Bochkarev were reprimanded. Party member Kolotilo was also given party disciplinary punishment.

The errors in installation of the drainpipes have now been corrected, and the fuel oil line has been completely replaced.

The newspaper article was discussed in the fleet air forces political department with the participation of the deputy commander and chief of fleet air

forces rear services, aviation garrison commanding officers and administrative personnel, fleet air forces rear services specialists and representatives of the fleet construction directorate. The aviation garrisons were issued instructions by the commander of fleet air forces to take immediate steps to ensure environmental protection.

A response received from Engr-Lt Col V. Borisen, Belorussian Military District Billeting Directorate chief, informs us that the poor condition of sewage treatment facilities at the Vitebsk garrison and at the Zhdanovichi vacation facility mentioned in the article had been confirmed.

Sewage treatment facilities at the Zhdanovichi vacation center have been corrected since the newspaper article appeared. At the sewage treatment facilities at the Vitebsk garrison, pump equipment has been repaired, and other work has been performed, ensuring proper sewage treatment. Plans call for building a pumping station and pressure sewer line, to be completed in 1984.

Engr-Col Yu. Shpinev, Baltic Military District Billeting Directorate chief, has informed the editors that tanks of a certain unit had indeed smashed a water line. A few days after the article appeared, the line was repaired by workers from the Vodokanal Administration, assisted by unit military personnel.

The poor condition of sewage treatment facilities in a certain garrison as stated in the article is true, replied Engr-Col N. Belyanskiy, Central Asian Military District Billeting Directorate chief. The sewage treatment facilities have now been repaired, and sewage is being chlorine-treated. Construction of new sewage treatment facilities with full biological treatment is scheduled to begin in 1984.

A response letter signed by Engr-Col B. Brauer and Capt 1st Rank A. Doynichenko (Pacific Fleet) is surprising. The letter says nothing about measures taken to prevent arbitrary and unauthorized cutting of forest in the future. Nor does the letter name the specific persons guilty of this violation of forestry laws, that is, those officials who gave orders to clear forest without preparing the prescribed documents, and those who are to blame for delayed issuance of timber-cutting permits. The letter states only that these unnamed guilty parties have been given disciplinary punishment. But the letter fails to state precisely what punishment has been given and to whom.

The editors hope that such a perfunctory response to the newspaper article will not be ignored by the fleet political directorate.

Veterans Assist Military Commissariats

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "Pertinent Matter," by Maj Gen B. Yesmambetov, KaSSR military commissar: "Veteran's Civic Activeness"]

[Text] Sirs! Once again the plan target of our military commissariat assistance committee will not be achieved, judging from all indications. Several get-togethers by veterans with schoolchildren and vocational school students

have not taken place. And only because certain reserve and retired officers are not particularly eager to carry out the committee's assignments. One can understand this if a person is working from morning to night or is confined by illness, but some of them are simply sitting around doing nothing. Please advise what must be done to increase veterans' civic-minded activeness?

Maj (Ret) L. Agafonov,
deputy chairman, Committee to
Assist the Chimgent City Military
Commissariat

* * *

At the request of the editors, Maj Gen B. Yesmambetov, KaSSR military commissar, comments on this letter.

One can understand the concern of the author of this letter. As a rule assistance committees are effective helpers to military commissariats. They are also responsible to a considerable degree for organizational work among reserve and retired officers, concern with veteran needs and, of course, military-patriotic indoctrination of youth. I can scarcely offer this comrade any ready-made recipes, but I recall a recent talk with Lt Col (Res) Vladimir Kondrat'yevich Kashuba, chairman of the Committee to Assist the Oktyabrskiy Rayon Military Commissariat in Karaganda. Veterans frequently themselves volunteer to lecture schoolchildren, to lead a propaganda outing to famous sites, and to speak at a gathering of military training officers or rally for preinduction youth. And yet the majority of veterans are continuing to hold down a job. How is one able to achieve a high degree of activeness on the part of assistance committee members and other veterans?

Important factors include close, businesslike contacts between the committee and officials of the party rayon committee, rayon executive committee, DOSAAF committee, and other public organizations. We also know that two heads are better than one. When several experienced specialists work together in drawing up a plan of activities, the planned measures are distinguished by the fact that they are well thought out, that they are of current relevance, and are excellently organized. An important component in an assistance committee's activities is a solicitous attitude toward the personal aspirations of veterans and the ability to find for each individual a job which matches his abilities and which he likes. After all, some people do not feel adequately prepared to be a lecturer, and yet they are quite capable, for example, of umpiring a military game.

Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in his address at a get-together with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee: "Veterans can perform a particularly important service in the area of improving the individual, where character is formed." In response, vanguard assistance committees are assigning reserve and retired officers work with induction-age youth and younger teenagers in military-technical study groups, at military-sports camps, and are arranging individual patronship and mentorship.

3024
CSO: 1801/031

ARMED FORCES

WRITER DISCUSSES VISIT TO AIR FORCE UNIT

PM201051 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 October 1983 carries on pages 1 and 12 a 5,000-word "Report from on Board a Missile-Carrying Aircraft From the Long-Range Aviation" by hero of the Soviet Union writer Vasiliy Yemelyanenko under the rubric "The USSR Armed Forces Today" and titled "Following the Sun."

Yemelyanenko opens by describing his arrival at the ninth aviation garrison and the memories of World War II prompted by the visit, and continues: "I saw today's airships--fast, high-altitude, all-weather missile carriers. They often take off from here on flights lasting for hours over the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, over the ice of the Arctic. The sky is harsh there now....

"They fly for a long time. I also accompanied them on a flight. That was when I truly sensed the might of our combat equipment and the high training standards of the crews. I returned from the flight convinced that, should it become necessary, the retaliatory strike would be irresistible."

The author then describes at some length his meetings and conversations with air-force personnel, including Major Viktor Sergeyevich Demidenko, regimental commander for political matters; Colonel Vladimir Aleksandrovich Sadikov, regimental commander; Navigator Captain Vyacheslav Abramamenko, secretary of the squadron party organization; and says:

"Abramamenko would like to watch only the change of the seasons, but, alas, he has to watch other things. This is where the U.S. B-52's are cruising. The U.S. fleet's aircraft carriers--Midway, Forrestal, Kitty Hawk, Enterprise, Nimitz--surrounded by protective ships, sail far from their home shores to encroach in foreign waters.... Furthermore, the black hulks of atomic submarines surface time and again and disappear into the ocean. The U.S. reconnaissance aircraft RS-135, Orion, and AWACS are also to be encountered, packed full of electronics--they impudently fly along our sea borders and attempt to decode the system of electronic antiaircraft and coastal defenses.

"It is a rare occasion for our long-range missile carriers,' Capt Abramamenko continues, 'when they are not closely accosted by F-4 and F-16 U.S. fighters over neutral waters. The pilots sitting in them beneath the transparent canopies seem to sniff at our planes from all sides, click their camera shutters for a long time, and then roll over on their wings and display their machine's belly bristling with missiles..."

"There is tension where Abramenenko and his comrades fly. And he is right in thinking that such unsought 'contacts' could at some point turn into an irreversible calamity..."

Yemelyanenko then writes about his meeting with Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Aleksandrovich Zakharov, chief of staff of the unit, and Major Demidenko, saying it was "simple, down-to-earth talk. It was only later that I learned how he was approached by fighters that had taken off from a U.S. aircraft carrier and tried to divert him from his flight path."

He was then introduced to "regimental veteran" Zakhar Konstantinovich Tigeyev, who has flown "over the Arctic and over the oceans, and has on many occasions had airborne meetings with U.S. aircraft.... He has taken part in a group flight which lasted for many hours."

The author then describes at length his flight in one of the unit's aircraft commanded by Colonel Sadikov and crewed by senior engineer Vitaliy Kazadayev and regimental navigator Lieutenant Colonel Nikolay Makhaylovich Klyuzhev. They were accompanied by an aircraft commanded by guards Major Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Vavilov, whose crew member radar and gun operator Igor Zikeyev told Yemelyanenko about an encounter he had with an F-4 fighter: "They got close and stuck like leeches, and would not go away. I saw them taking photographs. Then I also took my camera with the two handles--like Anka's machinegun in the movie 'Chapayev'--one of them shied away, then recovered and wagged his finger at me. I also waved at him them: turn back, please, otherwise you won't get home, your fuel will run out. I have come across this pilot several times, he flies an F-4 with three sixes on the fuselage."

Yemelyanenko then describes a missile firing exercise and in-flight refueling operation, and concludes with his final conversation with Colonel Sadikov:

"An hour later he was to tell me that a spy plane, which had impudently encroached into our air space, had been shot down the previous night in the Far East.

"Yes, it had encroached... but, after all, our skies are strict. They are our skies!

"And we are capable of flying after the sun!"

No further processing planned.

CSO: 1801/59

GROUND FORCES

TANK REGIMENT PERFORMANCE NOT UP TO STANDARD

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Article, "The Lessons Were Not Learned," by Lieutenant Colonel M. Malygin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Southern Group of Forces]

/Text/ The first shift of firers was formed at the common post. Two made reports; the battalion commander, Major A Ryazanov, and his political deputy, Major Yu Trofimov. They had just accomplished a firing exercise with their authorized shots.

The dim light of lanterns picked the officers' somber faces out of the darkness. There was no need to report on the essence of the matter. The battalion commander hit only one target, and his deputy fired even worse. Putting an armband with the inscription "Firing Instructor" on his sleeve, Major Ryazanov bitterly pronounced, "It is clear that the weapon on the center tank fired poorly."

However, the pronouncement of the battalion commander was not corroborated. Firing from that tank, Private R Kerimov, by way of illustration, hit every target. In return, in the following rounds there was no firing on the left flank machine. Communication with the crew of the tank on the right flank was frequently interrupted.

Major Ryazanov summoned a rocket-artillery weapons specialist to explain whether these deficiencies were due to poorly prepared weapons. He reported to him that the weapons were all in order. It would seem that it was necessary to cease firing and demand that the subunit commanders investigate the reasons for the misses and take measures to correct them. But again the command "forward" followed, and the tankers continued to expend ammunition for nothing.

The division commander stopped the firing. Right there on the range he helped the officers look into the real reasons for the weak preparation of the personnel of several subunits. The fact of the matter is that in the past training year many tankers did not fulfill the requirements for firing preparation because, it follows, night actions were not learned. And now the deficiencies were being repeated. From all appearances, the commander, staff, and party organization of the regiment did not learn lessons from past shortcomings.

In the concluding documents for the winter training period, a number of serious omissions were pointed out in the organization of competition and the training process under field conditions. It was noted that in a number of subunits they did not succeed in fulfilling the tank gunnery training program. The training base was not exploited effectively everywhere. Because of a lack of cooperation in utilizing its objectives, discoordination of all kinds frequently arose; in the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant A Pryadok, as an example. Once here, a controlled exercise in fire preparation was ruined.

That was the winter. Unfortunately the situation has not gotten much better, as the firing results showed, even now. More significant than that, in the actions of several officers, the old shortcomings are repeated. Major Ryazanov arrived at the training without the necessary equipment. And on the eve of firing, during training, Captain V Moiseyenko, despite the demands of the method, decided not to fire at the main gun targets but only on the machinegun targets. His explanation was that they could hit a tank with their eyes closed. We saw immediately in what followed that neither Moiseyenko nor the other subunit officers succeeded in showing high results in firing on the main gun targets. The tank commanders and gunners also, more often than the others, did not hit precisely those targets. This draws to your attention the fact that prior to the division commander's arrival on the firing range, none of the representatives of the regimental and formation staffs present there considered it their duty to interfere in the training process, to demand that the subunit commanders fulfill the established requirements for organizing training and competition. A unit staff officer, Major A Plokhoy, and a political worker, Major V Babchenko, so it is said, closed their eyes to the shortcomings.

It is known that competition only becomes an effective measure of achieving the projected bounds of military perfection when the obligations of the personnel are fortified with positive organizational work and the daily care of commanders and staffs in creating the necessary conditions for its accomplishment, and, first of all, care for the high quality of every exercise and training activity. In the regiment which we're talking about it's as if they have forgotten about this. Instead of focusing attention on the main thrust and strengthening control and helping where a lag is observed, here they are following a path of indulgence and simplification.

The days remaining until the start of the concluding exercises were numbered. The regiment is on the brink of a serious test. It is totally clear that the final result will depend mainly on whether they will be able to draw the correct conclusions from the past controlled exercises, and effectively eliminate the existing deficiencies in the tankers' training.

12198
CSO: 1801/004

GROUND FORCES

MOTOR RIFLEMEN REPEL MARINE ATTACK IN TRAINING EXERCISE

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 83 p 1

/Article, "Battle on the Shore," by Senior Lieutenant V. Shevchuk, Order of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District/

/Text/ The regimental commander glanced around at the officers gathered in the staff tent. It had just become known that a group of "enemy" ships was drawing close to the shore. It was a possible naval assault landing. It was necessary to take measures quickly to prevent it. Having invited his subordinates closer to the map, the regimental commander specified:

"According to the information of our reconnaissance, the 'enemy' more than likely will make the landing right at this section." The point of a pencil stopped right at the place on the map where a strong point of the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Major B Korenfeld was marked. "It would be the most favorable to land here. At the left the river doesn't allow us to counterattack on the flank, at the right--a marshy section of the country. Therefore your battalion, comrade major, will apparently have to take the main thrust of the 'enemy.' How is the attitude of your subordinates?"

"In a fighting mood, comrade lieutenant colonel:," the battalion commander answered, "Would you allow me to give my views on the upcoming battle?"

"Report," the lieutenant colonel looked at his watch, and turning to all those present, remarked, "but consider that a landing is possible in any other section. Therefore everyone must be ready to repulse it."

How many times already had the battalion commander raised the binoculars to his eyes; carefully he took a good look at the ocean, covered with fog. He caught himself in the thought that he was not eager to implement too quickly the plan approved by the regimental commander.

"Is it possible that we made a mistake in our assumption, and the landing won't be here?" He heard the voice of the political deputy, Major Yu Smirnov.

"We'll wait--we' see."

At last, from the side of the ocean the intensifying roar of helicopter could be heard. Who are they; reconnaissance or fire support? The battalion commander again cast a careful glance at the position. The motorriflemen had tried. The company and platoon strong points were well equipped in the engineering sense, and skillfully camouflaged. Even from here, from the battalion KNP (commander's observation post), you could not immediately make out reliably the dug-in troops. An "enemy helicopter swiftly passed directly over us. Detecting nothing suspicious, on the second pass it opened fire on an empty place and, turning around, disappeared into the fog.

And then the assault craft appeared. "Enemy" artillery pounded the shore. At the same time fighting vehicles began to stream out of the crafts' belly one after the other.

"Battalion, to battle!," the battalion commander quietly commanded. In accordance with his plan the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant Yu Kuznetsov had to begin a withdrawal to the depth of the defense, creating the appearance of a retreat. Inspired with "success," the attackers commenced the pursuit of the motorriflemen. There was no reason to remain long on the shore under their fire, and too tempting to secure the commanding height located in the path of the retreating defenders. Thus the enemy, driving a wedge into the battalion's defense, found themselves in a fire pocket. From the left flank the company commanded by Captain G Yablochkin opened fire on them, from the right, that of Captain S Kashpurov, and from the front, the subordinates of Senior Lieutenant Kuznetsov counterattacked. To retreat along the shore, that very stream and marshy depression which covered their flank from the beginning, would interfere. The "enemy" suffered significant losses from the accurate fire of the artillerymen, but continued moving to the shore. The fighting vehicles, sharply increasing speed in the shallow water, sped to the attack. The loss of several armored personnel carriers, falling under the accurate fire of the grenadiers at the shore, did not break up the combat formation.

The appearance of enemy hovercraft occurred unexpectedly for the defenders. The pressure of fire and armor was so strong that the company of Senior Lieutenant Kuznetsov was forced to withdraw. When the company was already at the hill, a three-starred red rocket flew into the sky--the counterattack signal. It was difficult for the motorriflemen, close to the "enemy," but they steadfastly held. From the flanks, the companies commanded by Captains Yablochkin and Kashpurov struck the assault. The attackers were caught in a pincers. Now it remained only to pinch them tighter. The battalion commander, with the established signal, ordered to strengthen fire, and attack with all strength.

The motorriflemen acted daringly, decisively, and skillfully in this stage of the exercise. And in this, the active, purposeful party-political work which did not waver for a minute in the subunits, played no small role.

Before the departure on the exercise, the political workers and party and Komsomol activists once again reminded each soldier of his personal responsibility in the competition, of those bounds of military perfection which must be attained by the end of the battalion's training year. And now everyone labors, not sparing energy, demonstrating with deed faithfulness to his word.

Now the opposing sides have changed roles. The assault was stopped. It quickly started to go over to the defense. Soon the "enemy" understood that in the semi-ring of fire, it could not hold on for long, and launched a desperate attempt to counterattack impetuously the company commanded by Captain Kashpurov. Should it succeed in repulsing the motorriflemen, a direct threat would be created to the flank of Senior Lieutenant Kuznetsov's company and the commanding height might fall into its hands.

However, Captain Kashpurov, an experienced commander, decorated with the orders of Red Star and "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," 3rd degree, anticipated the "enemy's" plan. He ordered his platoons to drop flat and conduct concentrated fire on the attackers, and when the "enemy" approached near, grenades were thrown, and "pocket artillery" was fired. The assault did not continue a step further.

That success did not come easy for the motorriflemen. But they accomplished their mission with honor, displaying a high degree of tactical-firing training.

12198

CSO: 1801/004

GROUND FORCES

MOTOR RIFLE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER SUANOV PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 1

/Article, "Commander of the Regiment," by Lieutenant Colonel M Lishniy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany/

/Text/ The Proskurovskiy Motorized Rifle Regiment was training. Having completed a night march, the motorriflemen approached a water obstacle towards dawn. The regimental commander, Lieutenant Colonel S Suanov, realized that to seize a bridgehead on the opposite bank meant ensuring success of the cross and committing to battle of the main force. Weighing all the circumstances, he decided to force the river from the march.

The company commanded by Senior Lieutenant Yu Glukhov was the first to rush the water's edge. The motorriflemen crossed on a section located at the side away from the primary crossing area designated by the regimental commander. The "enemy" shifted its fire here. This quickly upset Lieutenant Colonel Suanov. He moved forward the motorized rifle battalion under the command of Captain V Shumikov which quickly crossed to the opposite bank in a different place and seized the bridgehead. The tanks of the battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel G Nedov hastened here along the river bottom. And soon the other subunits were conducting battle on the opposite bank of the river.

Initiative and decisiveness multiplied by the depth of knowledge of the laws of contemporary warfare are the distinctive qualities of Lieutenant Colonel Suanov. He completed the Ordzhonikidze Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union A I Yereimenko, with honors, and subsequently--also with honors--the Military Academy imeni M V Frunze. The solid theoretical preparation of communist Suanov is combined with the skill effectively to use in practice contemporary means of the struggle for achieving victory in battle.

He teaches this to his subordinate officers. Commanders' training in the regiment is an object of his special attention. Every lesson, tactical training, and group exercise is a step forward in perfecting professional skill for the officers. Exercises in commanders' training, which Lieutenant Colonel Suanov runs, are conducted instructively in conditions as close as possible to wartime. The main emphasis in this is given to solving practical questions connected with organization for combat and control of various branch forces and means.

The regimental commander creatively approaches the organization of the training process in the subunits. Exercises and training are conducted on a high methodological level, utilizing modern technical means of instruction. Lieutenant Colonel Suanov directs much attention to perfecting the training base. For example, recently in the regiment a class was equipped for training officers in the control of operations. The class was a complex combination of devices and instruments, and various mechanisms. A cleverly-made model of the area was equipped with miniaturized means of imitation. The chief of staff, Major A Kudryavtsev, the battalion commanders, Lieutenant Colonel G Nedov, Major N Seredenko, and Captain V Shumilkov and the chiefs of services spent many evenings working out the class scheme together with the regimental commander. Through their experience, like classes are equipped now in other units of the group.

Among the qualities which are particularly vividly expressed in Lieutenant Colonel Suanov is a high feeling of responsibility for the honor of his regiment. He cares with all his heart for each officer, sergeant, soldier, and for the regiment as a whole. One rarely can find him in the office. People go to him not only on business matters, but also on personal ones; they go to the commander, the communist, for advice and assistance. And this is reliable witness of the commander's authority, of his high party qualities.

From year to year the Proskurovskiy Red Banner Orders of Suvarov and Kutuzov Motorized Rifle Regiment achieves high showings in competition. This year the personnel are competing for the title of excellent regiment. In the winter training period the Proskurovskiy fighting men fulfilled every socialist obligation. The motorriflemen also made a substantial contribution in attaining the established tasks in the last tactical training. Successfully fulfilling the established military-training tasks, they were awarded an excellent appraisal. Lieutenant Colonel Stanislav Nikolayevich Suanov was awarded with a valuable gift.

12198
CSO: 1801/004

NAVAL FORCES

TARGET TRACKING EXERCISE ONBOARD SUBMARINE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Captain 2nd Rank V. Sogulyakin of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "An Underwater Duel"]

[Text] It is quiet, totally quiet in the submarine's control center. From time to time water gurgles overboard. The shaft line in the sonar station sobs hardly noticeably. The compartments are dimly lit; the lighting has been reduced, with only a few modest lamps burning in the vitally important control stations of the ship.

Our submarine has been searching for an underwater enemy for a day.

Step by step our soundmen scan the horizon, carefully analyzing the smallest blips on the screens of their cathode-ray tubes and whispers in their earphones. We cannot make contact if they do not hear. We have already been warned many times of faint, scarcely audible contacts with the targets. But the distance has been reduced, the thrashing of their screws and the light slapping sound of the waves is heard louder and louder, and it has become clear that this is a surface target: a fishing seiner, a transport, a dry cargo vessel.... From time to time metallic squeals are added to the noises from the fishing seiners--the ships are trawling. The ship's fighting detachment has been warned. The elements of the targets' movements have been carefully determined, a diverging course plotted--and we have cautiously made our way around the fishermen so as not to be caught in their nets.

Time passes slowly, very slowly. At times it seems that time has stopped entirely. One must have much patience to endure these long underwater searches. Just like a runner in a marathon. Petty Officer 1st Class Vitaliy Pashkovskiy, the commander of the sonar section, is distinguished by a special indefatigability. His hearing misses not an echo of suspicious noise.

The soundman's face is still. What's this? There is a barely noticeable blip to the right on the sonar screen, and a slight sound in the earphones. Again and again Petty Officer 1st Class V. Pashkovskiy twists the knob of the hand scanner, but the barely noticeable blip does not disappear. On the contrary, it becomes more distinct. "Submarine or surface target?" thinks

the petty officer, bending forward in concentration. There is a very slight strengthening of the signal received by the station. Now there are no doubts about one thing: the target detected really exists. The slapping of waves is not heard; it is possible that this is an underwater target.

In any event, the soundman again and again scans the horizon in order to be more and more convinced of his assumption. A report to the watch officer in the control center follows. And now Lieutenant Leonid Mayevskiy, chief of the radio engineering department, thrusts his head into the sonar room.

This room on our submarine is not large. Therefore, Mayevskiy must "languish" in the passageway during the search. But he is used to this. Donning earphones, the officer also busies himself with classification of the contact.

Yes, there are no doubts. A report goes to the submarine's commander, and the ship's klaxon, anxiously resounding in all the compartments, compels all those off watch to take their places at action stations and command points.

Having yielded his place and earphones to the commander, Lieutenant Mayevskiy waits tensely. And every line of his face bears witness to how he wants this to be a real contact with an underwater target. But what member of the crew does not want it to be so? We have come here for this, expended so much strength and effort for this.

The executive officer has received the report of the ship's readiness for action. The ship's fighting detachment has begun to determine the elements of the target's movement, carefully documenting every moment of the crew's activity.

"Turn on the magnetic tape recorder," orders the commander.

The magnetic tape rustles quietly, recording the noises of the underwater "enemy".

"Torpedo attack! Prepare the torpedo tubes for firing!"

The waiting torpedomen begin to rapidly perform their functions, which have been practiced to the point of being automatic.

No one stands aside at such a moment. Each has his duties, which are important to the common effort.

"Yes, it's a submarine," thinks the ship's commander. But in the given conditions, for a final classification of the target it is necessary to have a surface situation. That is, to come up to periscope depth. But it is easy to say, come up. That means losing the contact with the submarine that was established with great difficulty.

The preparation of the torpedo tubes for firing is close to complete. But what's this? The submarine's bearing rapidly shifts to the right. This means that the distance is considerably less than that set by the torpedo

data computer. An urgent command for the sonar station to prepare for active sonar work. An immediate measurement of the distance to the underwater target is necessary.

"Bearing..., distance...", reports Lieutenant Mayevskiy.

The measurements plotted are fed into the instruments, and the command "Mark" resounds.

"Mark executed!"

"Fire!"

"Boatswain, we are surfacing down 5 degrees by the stern," decides the commander after the helmsman, glancing at his stopwatch, reports the explosion of the conventional torpedoes.

The boatswain, Warrant Officer Nikolay Yakushenko, set the bow and stern helms for surfacing, and the submarine obediently came up.

"Come to periscope depth!" Scan in the compartments!" commands the executive officer.

At that moment, the cautious but tenacious eye of the periscope swiftly surveyed the surface situation. The sea lazily played with the glassy surface of the waves. In the opposite direction from the detected target, a white liner appeared at a great distance like a motionless picture. And that was all. The horizon was clear. That means there is really an "enemy" submarine in the depths.

In a real battle, the duel could be regarded as over. But the commander makes the decision to continue tracking the target. And try to find it now, after all the noise of the attack and surfacing.

The submarine swiftly submerges, searching the underwater expanse with both passive and active sonar systems.

"The horizon is clear on passive sonar!" report the soundmen.

"There are no targets on active sonar," Lieutenant Mayevskiy, chief of the radio engineering department, echoes them.

"The search sector is...degrees," the commander orients the soundmen, and they attentively begin to monitor the assigned direction.

"There is a contact on the echo system!" reports the chief of the radio engineering department. "Bearing..., distance...", he continues.

"The soundmen are fine fellows!" the commander does not refrain from praise.

An "enemy" has been observed. He changes his course, speed, depth, only in order to break off contact. And suddenly goes silent. As a result, we lose his sounds. But the contact is certain on active sonar.

The ship's fighting detachment is being trained. The torpedomen are being trained in the preparation of torpedo tubes for firing. All the members of the crew are being trained. The elements of the target's movement are exactly determined and carefully analyzed. And the submarine again and again makes desperate efforts to break off contact. It stops its motors and waits without moving.

"Port rudder! Come to course.... Stop both motors!" orders the ship's commander.

The duel in the depths of the sea continues. Judging from the actions of the "enemy", he is well prepared. We cautiously make our way around him. The submarine under surveillance suddenly gets under way, and its bearing begins to change sharply in the direction of its movement.

We again rush after it. But our commander has made the decision to break off the pursuit. The crew awaits new assignments.

Only now does weariness come to the sailors. It only comes when it is finally possible to rest.

12462

CSO: 1801/17

NAVAL FORCES

OFFICERS CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF DISCIPLINE ABOARD SHIP

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Captain 2nd Rank K. Kononikhin: "Without the Right to a Temper: On the Subjects of Pedagogy and Psychology"]

[Text] Captain 3rd Rank S. Prisyazhnyuk, usually restrained and well in control of himself, at that time appeared to have been transformed.

We had barely begun our conversation when that officer declared: "I request that you transfer Engineer-Senior Lieutenant Vashenkov out of my ship!"

The state of the commander's temper was explained by the delinquency of Seaman R. Murusidze and by what was connected with it. The seaman had gone ashore without leave. The commander of the electrical machinery fighting unit had been supposed to forestall his subordinate's action. But Engineer-Senior Lieutenant O. Vashenkov had himself left the ship not long before this, also without permission.... Captain 3rd Rank Prisyazhnyuk had been especially outraged by how that officer had reacted to what had happened. "I'm not a nannie," said he, "to follow each one."

Headquarters considered Engineer-Senior Lieutenant Vashenkov quite a good specialist. True, he had defects in his work with his subordinates. He avoided the seamen, and they basically had no contact with him. Some of his subordinates regarded their duties carelessly....

From the moment of this officer's arrival on board his ship, Captain 3rd Rank Prisyazhnyuk had understood that Vashenkov's making as an educator would be a long, complicated process. At first, knowing the young officer's acute sensitivity and unhealthy attitude toward criticism, the commander had spared his pride and smoothed over his sharp corners in every way possible. And all in calculation that in a tranquil situation Vashenkov would quickly understand his mistakes and undertake the education of his subordinates in a proper manner. But the young officer was in no hurry. Time and again, after listening to his commander's well-meant recommendations, he went to the command centers, and there his imperious, irritated voice resounded. This could not go on forever. And the commander one day was forced to punish Vashenkov. The latter took this as a personal offence. And he began to construct his further relations with his commander accordingly. Behind every word spoken to him by Captain 3rd Rank Prisyazhnyuk, he perceived an attempt to undermine his authority.

Then, not long before Seaman Murusidze's delinquency, the commander decided to influence Vashenkov in a different manner. One day while sitting at the common table in the wardroom, he said as a joke, but with a completely determined implication, that he would request that those who conducted their educational work poorly be transferred out of his ship.

"And you're acting correctly," burst out Vashenkov. "It's long been clear that there's no place for me in this ship."

Soon after that conversation, Engineer-Senior Lieutenant Vashenkov reported to the commander that he was trying to find himself a new assignment. True, a mediocre position ashore, but nevertheless better than on board his ship.

"Aren't you sorry?" Prisyazhnyuk then asked, knowing of the engineer's love for the ship's equipment.

"I don't know," replied Vashenkov sincerely and, it seemed to Prisyazhnyuk, dispiritedly.

It even seemed to the captain 3rd rank that all was far from lost, that there was a possibility of reestablishing normal relations with his subordinate.

"Let's not be hasty," said he in conclusion, and for the first time in recent days felt relieved, leaving the commander of the electrical machinery fighting unit.

But as it turned out, the story was not yet over. Vashenkov, feeling that he himself was entirely at fault, had finally been deprived of his equilibrium. Without asking, he went ashore....

"Can you manage at sea without an experienced engineer?" I asked, having heard Captain 3rd Rank Prisyazhnyuk out.

"We'll try," replied the ship's commander, still ardently, but without basic firmness in his voice.

More than a year has passed since that conversation. Engineer-Senior Lieutenant Vashenkov continues to serve under the command of Captain 3rd Rank Prisyazhnyuk. He regards his duties zealously and keeps the equipment in good repair. With the commander's help, he is acquiring the necessary skills in educational work.

In military psychology, there is a term called "negative relations". Arising between commanders and their subordinates, they reduce successes in fighting preparation. The reasons they arise vary. Not infrequently, for example, one hears that young officers who possess neither experience nor service skills sometimes create such relations. Individual ship's commanders are so accustomed to this that they cease to feel the need for constant educational work with the young officers. And one gains a foothold in such a situation however he can.

We have conducted an original investigation among ourselves. It has revealed that a certain (true, a rather insignificant) portion of the young officers are at times direct culprits in this regard. As a rule, it is those who have made a mistake in their choice of professions and who apprehend the difficulties of shipboard service with bias.

Only one step remained for Captain 3rd Rank Prisyazhnyuk to finally consolidate the negative character of his relations with an officer subordinate to him. But he, although not without outside help, found within himself the strength to restrain his aroused emotions and to smother his indignation in the interests of duty. Had he acted differently, he would have in some measure forfeited the confidence of his subordinates, who were accustomed to value the commander highly for his capable solution of tasks of any complexity. And then what response would his prompt action have provoked among the young officers?

Unfortunately, the reverse is sometimes the case. Individual officers do not always restrain their display of emotions, and sometimes make crucial decisions "in bad humor". Some people still continue to consider this matter especially personal, individual. And frequently such a commander justifies his own prejudice, his disinclination to analyze himself deeply or to try to understand the reasons for the errors committed by his subordinates, as in the interests of the service. It is said that a rigid leadership style is the most reliable, that the more punishment among one's subordinates, the higher their output in the service. Captain 3rd Rank A. Berdnikov, a ship's executive officer, once employed such methods in his actions. Although possessing good specialized knowledge and firm habits of ship administration, he was not able to climb to command level. And the "brake" on his advancement was his temper, his inability and even disinclination to restrain his emotions.

Situations arise in which seamen on long voyages, in order to increase their working capability, take glucose-vitamin drinks, citrus infusions, and other tonic preparations that have a positive influence on the organism. However, if they are taken often, this in due course produces the opposite effect: they appear sluggish, apathetic, and indifferent. Something similar also occurs in educational work. Subordinates simply cease to react to their commander's anger, shouting, and irritability.

Captain 3rd Rank Berdnikov's surprise was genuine when he familiarized himself with the conclusions of a commission that had determined that the ship's military discipline was still not at the proper level. How could he be the culprit? To his way of thinking, there was not another man in the ship who committed himself to the service so ardently, who occupied himself so actively with educational work. However, as was explained, his efforts often were reduced to treating everyone the same, without special analysis to comprehend the factors influencing them. Most often, his directions were issued in a coarse form, and his criticisms rather resembled scoldings. At first this had actually increased the crew members' activity, but then it plummeted rather sharply. The executive officer's constant irritability was responsible for this. What do I see as the cause of Captain 3rd Rank Berdnikov's service failure? On his path to command level, this officer had not considered it necessary to busy himself with self-education, had regarded it as an insignificant matter.

At one time in the ship where I began my service, there existed an obligatory rule for all officers: each of us chose for himself a standard of activity and conduct. With the help of the ship's commander, then Captain 3rd Rank A. Khristenko, we sized up our duties and then expounded them in conformity with the specific conditions of shipboard life and with the rules and traditions recognized by the crew. We also determined the fundamental qualities which an officer should possess, and also the habits which they ought to acquire. By our common efforts, we wrote a supplement to the rules of conduct for the ship's watch officer and officer of the day in the most frequently recurring situations. These standards of conduct, which were observed with the exception of individual peculiarities, were like a guiding star for us young officers. In many respects, they defined both our formation and our prospects for service growth.

Not so long ago, one of the ship's commanders complained that the standards or models of conduct compiled according to all the rules, and which have received the name of professiograms, do not yield the desired results. It is said that individual officers are not inclined toward self-improvement and only spend their time uselessly. It is true that no paper by itself, unaccompanied by thoughtful educational work, will yield the desired results.

The experience accumulated by our unit permits a deeper evaluation of the professional qualities of an officer-leader. Only the presence in the officer of the qualities which a commander should possess are usually considered important. His volitional and emotional potentialities, as well as the degree of activation or muffling of his professional qualities depending upon the actual situation, are not always taken into consideration. Today, I think, it is little to know that a future commander must be an even-tempered individual. In such a case, he could be an indecisive or an insufficiently energetic officer. And the contrary is true. An officer with an acutely active temper, but who aspires to learn to control himself, to govern his emotions, who constantly works on himself, can become an outstanding commander.

For example, Captain 3rd Rank A. Romankov was promoted to the position of ship's commander in a relatively short time. Recently he was decorated with the order "For Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" 3rd class. But there was a time when headquarters doubted that he would have the strength for a commander's duties. It was no secret that Romankov, while in the position of commander of the fighting unit and deputy ship's commander, at times reacted violently to criticism, and when in a temper might yell at his subordinates and give reign to his feelings. And this was noticed. A ship's commander, besides the knowledge required, must also possess a store of worldly wisdom, be patient, and be deeply understanding of his subordinates. And it is obligatory, where necessary, to restrain oneself, to demonstrate self-control and composure. These qualities naturally did not come to Romankov together with his post. That officer persistently worked on himself, and long before his appointment to his post began to prepare himself for crucial responsibilities.

It is not easy for an officer to rise to command level. It is still more difficult, having reached it, to strive constantly for improvement of one's moral and professional qualities so that they meet the requirements of a commander's position. But those who conscientiously progress toward the intended goal, who actively adopt the methods of their older comrades, who persistently work on themselves, will win commander's rank without fail.

12462

CSO: 1801/024

DOSAAF

YOUTHS ATTEND DOSAAF TRAINING CAMP IN TURKMEN SSR

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Jul 83 p 4

Article; "Defensive-Sport Camps," by O. Konstantinov, deputy director of the Department of Sport and Mass Defense Work, LKSMT (Turkmen Komsomol) Central Committee

Text More than a thousand youths--school children, students of professional-technical schools--are resting and storing up energy on summer vacation days in six defensive-sport camps: in Mary, Chardzhou, Tashauze, and in Kiravskiy, Kerkinskiy and Kizyl-Arvat'skiy Rayons. The oblast and rayon Komsomol committees, together with the military commissariats, DOSAAF organizations, committees for physical culture and sport, and the trade unions established them.

Komsomol workers, inspectors of youth affairs, sporting school instructors, progressive workers, and conscript sergeants and soldiers from the Komsomol activists buried themselves with the teenagers. Their names themselves tell of the tasks standing before the instructors of the defensive-sport camps. Both the day's routine and the measures taken are selected to prepare in every way possible future fighting men for service in the army and navy.

The day for the youth, as in the army, starts with physical exercises. After breakfast are studies of the USSR Armed Forces regulations, principles of protection from weapons and mass destruction, weapons firing, and parade drill.

A great deal of attention is given to the physical toughening of the youth. Every youth of pre-military age competes in track and field, swimming, sports with a military application, and in passing the norms of the GTO (Ready for Work and Defense) complex. After the studies the lads work in the fields of nearby kolkhozes or sovkhozes.

The youth spend time in the defensive-sport camps with great pleasure. As the experience of the past year showed, the education received here was not conducted in vain. The lads changed, so it is said, before your eyes. This was particularly noticeable at the end of the session; the youth were more organized and disciplined. In a word, they acquired the qualities necessary for every fighting man.

12198

CSO: 1801/503

DOSA AF

DOSA AF ROLE IN CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In Close Coordination"]

[Text] "Strengthen coordination of DOSAAF committees with civil defense staffs..." (From the resolution of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress).

The Communist Party and Soviet Government, consistently carrying out Lenin's wise foreign policy, have always supported peace on earth. In particular this finds concrete expression in initiatives directed at arms reduction, deepening detente, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

Unfortunately the sincere and decent steps of our state are confronted by the ever growing aggressiveness of imperialist circles, striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. Under these conditions, as Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has indicated repeatedly, the Communist Party and Soviet Government are taking all necessary steps to not end up defenseless in the face of the military threat. Today the might of our army and navy is higher than ever before. Along with all possible concern for the combat readiness of our glorious armed forces, the country is also doing a great deal to improve civil defense [CD].

DOSA AF organizations are called upon to give considerable assistance to civil defense staffs and formations. The 9th All-Union Defense Society Congress demanded that its committees improve their coordination with CD staffs. They must coordinate efforts in military-patriotic work and in teaching the population the means of defense against weapons of mass destruction. The congress noted the need to consider CD interests in training cadres for mass technical professions. This is a broad gamut of responsibilities, and in order to fulfill them it is necessary to make great efforts and use all available opportunities.

One such opportunity is to creatively master the experience of past years. In the years preceding the Great Patriotic War alone millions of people were taught air, chemical and medical defense. Thousands and thousands of Soviet citizens acquired knowledge and skills which proved most useful in the difficult time of military testing. The Society for Assistance to the Defense Aviation and Chemical Industry contributed to this tremendous work.

Nor were efforts in this regard lessened during the past-war years. Today, DOSAAF organizations, in close coordination with CD, are doing a great deal to propagate military knowledge and the measures to be taken in the event of an enemy attack on the country. Various forms of coordination between DOSAAF committees and civil defense staffs have been found and are being developed. Joint opportunities for military-patriotic education of the workers, teaching them fundamental defense measures, and moral-psychological tempering of the population are being creatively determined and used. The fact that contacts between CD and DOSAAF are increasing in factories, kolkhozes and institutions is especially valuable. This is the level which is closest to the people, and at which success is determined. Members of the Defense Society actively participate in building protective structures, training to fulfill CD norms, and conducting installation exercises.

For more effective and coordinated operations, many DOSAAF committees have elected chiefs, headquarters employees and deputy enterprise directors for civil defense duties. Many DOSAAF activities are civil defense experts. For example, at the Tambovpolimermash factory, retired Colonel T. Koshelev, who had headed the Defense Society primary organization, at the same time worked actively in the enterprise CD headquarters. A number of committees have created non-standard sections for assistance to civil defense.

Frequently DOSAAF committees and civil defense staffs jointly plan and organize month long defense campaigns, army induction ceremonies, and meetings of workers with veterans of labor and participants in the Great Patriotic War. This approach permits better use of experienced propaganda cadres and material and technical resources, eliminates parallelism in work, and increases the educational value of the measures.

Here is but one fact which shows how fruitful such coordination can be. In Zaporozh'ye Oblast the DOSAAF committees and CD staffs jointly conducted a month long defense campaign dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the liberation of Zaporozh'ye and the oblast from the German fascist invaders. During this campaign military and patriotic work was of an unprecedented scale. DOSAAF, CD and Znaniye Society activists gave more than 1,500 lectures. Approximately 900 meetings between workers and veterans of the wartime front, and 170 thematic evening socials took place. Many cities in the oblast witnessed colorful parades of CD formations and Defense Society training and sports organizations. Sport competitions took place with included competition in fulfilling CD norms. Undoubtedly all this left its mark in the minds of the workers and especially the youth.

The possibilities for DOSAAF committees and CD staffs jointly to develop the training material base are inexhaustible. For example, in a number of enterprises in Bryansk Oblast, many shelters are adapted so that now, in peacetime, they are used as training classes for both civil defense and DOSAAF requirements. Defense activists in the Dnepropetrovsk region closely coordinate these matters.

The practice has been established in which the experience of joint activities of CD staffs and DOSAAF organizations is discussed at plenums of the corresponding committees. Frequently committees hear the accounts of organization leaders about assistance to CD, participation in exercises and other measures. The fact that leaders of many committees regularly improve their knowledge of civil defense at courses, seminars and methodology meetings also facilitates greater efficiency.

Constant attention to defense work by party and soviet organizations, and their concern about the further improvement of ideological and political education of the workers as required by the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenum, facilitate joint, amicable and fruitful activities by DOSAAF committees and CD staffs.

All forms of cooperation and assistance by DOSAAF committees to civil defense which have been verified in practice and demonstrated their vitality and advisability should be developed further. Here the initiative of committee chairman at all levels, from primary organizations to oblast to republic DOSAAF Central Committee, is important. Unfortunately, one still finds instances when individual leaders of defense collectives do not find a point of contact with CD, and do not see how they can and must contribute to preparing the population to act in the event of war. In this matter a bureaucratic approach cannot be tolerated.

The interests of the defense might of the homeland are supreme. In order to secure these interests DOSAAF committees must help solve the tasks facing civil defense staffs in every way possible as the 9th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society demands.

9069

CSO: 1801/42

DOSA AF

PROBLEMS WITH ARMENIAN DOSAAF

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Unsigned article: "DOSAAF and School"]

[Text] The defense organizations organized in the general educational schools play a significant role in preparing youth to defend their socialist fatherland and fulfill their military duty. It is important that they conduct their work in close contact with trade unions, the komsomol and other public organizations, using creativity and initiative to diversify and develop forms and methods of ideological, political and military-patriotic education. Particular attention was devoted to this question at the 9th All-Union and 2d Republic DOSAAF congresses. The daily practical work of primary DOSAAF organizations must be constantly observed and controlled by party organs.

Analysis of the work of the defense collectives in the republic's schools shows that in principle they have taken the right direction in comprehensive military and patriotic education of young people. Every year the school primary organizations of the defense society conduct an increased number of interesting and varied military-patriotic programs. All the schools in the republic participate in the city and rayon "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military sports games. Conducting "Lessons in Courage" and trips to places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory have become traditional.

However, some committees of DOSAAF primary organizations in general educational schools carry out their work without spirit and allow serious omissions in the organization of military-patriotic education. Work has been poor in the school in the village of Arzna in the Abovianskiy rayon, and in school No 160, in the Ordzhonikidzeyskiy Rayon and No 3 and 5, in the Spandaryanskiy rayon of Yerevan. At these schools military-technical circles have not been created; visual agitation on military-patriotic themes is not found; defense sports measures are seldom and poorly organized; and documentation is neglected.

Similar shortcomings also have been revealed in a number of other defense organizations of general educational schools. All this indicates that mass defense and military-patriotic work in DOSAAF school organizations requires considerable improvement. Managers and party organizations must help the schools in every way possible, guide and direct their work and support creativity and initiative.

General educational schools are faced with the tasks of raising the military-patriotic education of young people and their preparation for military service to a qualitatively new level, and forming in them high moral-political and psychological qualities, profound understanding of their international duty, and personal responsibility for fulfilling the tasks of defending the socialist fatherland.

In close contact with trade union, komsomol and other public organizations, and under the leadership of party organs, DOSAAF members must effectively implement the decisions of the party, the government, and the 9th All-Union and 2d Republic DOSAAF congresses, and raise loyal defenders of their homeland, patriots and internationalists.

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenum gave the school the task to "inculcate in students the habit of and love for socially useful work, broaden their ideological world outlook, and most importantly form in each the high qualities of a citizen of socialist society and an active builder of communism." In this important work the social and moral ideals of building communism and all-round development of the individual are accurate points of reference.

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DOSAAF

REPORT ON DOSAAF JET PILOT COMPETITION

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Correspondent B. Valiyev: "It's Hot in the Sky"]

[Text] The 16th Championship of the Soviet Union in jet aerial sports has concluded in Volgograd.

V. Knyaz'kov, member of the Ryazan Air Club, received a ticket with the number "34" at the drawing prior to the competition. This meant that Vladimir would fly last in the championship. There is a joke among sports pilots that the difficulty of piloting increases in direct proportion to the order of competition. Sportsmen say that during the minutes when awaiting one's turn to fly it is very important not to burn out, but to go to the starting position in a state of maximum concentration and in the mood for battle. Not even our best masters are always able to do this.

In the first exercise--the compulsory complex--V. Gaychuk from the Volgograd DOSAAF Air Club imeni V. S. Khol'zunov, national champion for the past 2 years, was unsuccessful. The aerobatics of A. Medovichenko, representative of the Zaporozh'ye Air Club, who had presented himself in a good light at the last DOSAAF Aerial Sports championship, was far from perfect. Representatives of the Air Force and Air Defense commands made quite frequent errors. But A. Pashkin, instructor pilot of the Volgograd Air Club, had an excellent flight. He accomplished all 11 figures of the compulsory complex faultlessly and became the leader in the competition. For a long time it seemed that V. Ledenev from Air Force Team 1 would be in second place, but at the very last moment Knyaz'kov surpassed him.

Skipping ahead somewhat, it seems that while Gaychuk was never able to reduce the gap and come to the fore after the first day's competition, Medovichenko showed himself to be a true battler. There was no one equal to Anatoliy in the elective complex or in the four-corner route flown at stipulated time and altitude. Nevertheless, the errors he committed in the "school" exercises prevented him from winning the overall competition. He won the silver medal. A. Pashkin won the title of grand champion of jet aerial sports for the first time. He demonstrated a high level of piloting skill and uniformly good results in all three exercises. Aleksandr is 31 years of age and has been active in aerial sports for 6 years.

The large bronze medal was awarded to S. Razumovskiy, representative of Air Force Team 1.

Like last year, the military pilots of combined Air Force Team 1 again won the main team competition. The DOSAAF 1 and DOSAAF 2 teams, respectively, climbed to the second and third place rungs on the pedestal of honor.

In summing up the championship, the excellent performance of the Defense Society sportsmen should be noted. They won 9 of 12 medals given. For the first time in the entire history of the national championship, a number of Air Defense and DOSAAF pilots flew in L-39 aircraft. Due to the more powerful engine on these aircraft it is possible to accomplish the aerobatics without loss of altitude.

The flag of competition has been lowered. Tomorrow the Defense Society Air Club members will again take to the sky and continue to improve their skill.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

COMPUTERS USED AT MOSCOW MILITARY ENGINEERING ACADEMY

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Major M. Zakharchuk, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "The Horizons of the Search"]

[Text] Rich experience in the use of technological means of instruction--movies, television, instruments to control the acquisition of knowledge--has accumulated in the military educational institutions. Computers are finding broader and broader application. At the Military Academy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, computers have been supplied to the social science departments, which has permitted the establishment of a unique educational-methodological complex.

Reconstruction of the material and technological base of the social sciences at the academy began several years ago, after the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree "On the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work." At first they followed the path, traditional for many VUZes, of establishing specialized auditoriums equipped with movie projectors, television cameras and sets, slide projectors, and monitoring and checking equipment. But the possibilities of such a facility were not as broad as they would have liked. The idea was born of combining specialized auditoriums and offices in an educational-methodological complex with a dialogue information system. The latter was especially important. For among the instructor's technological assistants, the most reliable and most general-purpose was the computer. Its "memory" was practically boundless. The computer was capable of serving students and teachers with equal success, rendering them great help in preparing for studies and in research work.

The social science teacher's project found support from the head of the academy and in the political section. Many enthusiasts joined in the work. The equipment of the educational-methodological complex is now being completed.

What is the complex like? It is made up of several rooms. In one of them is the inquiry-information center, where the student or teacher user enters into a dialogue with the computer, which is housed in another building. The question selected on the keyboard is displayed on the screen. The machine's answer can be received as you like, on a television or movie screen, on an electronic political map of the world, or on a printout.

The computer is not limited to the answer requested. It will tell you where to find publications on the given problem, right down to citing the pages in each of the sources. Literature has been collected in the rooms adjoining the inquiry-information center. After "talking" with the computer, the teacher, postgraduate, or student goes to the office in which he needs to work. Considerable time is saved in the study of any question.

Captain 1st Rank V. Puzik, one of the initiators of its creation and head of the department of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and scientific communism, said of the possibilities of the complex:

By using computers, we essentially are improving the informational security of the students and teachers. The machine is ready to receive tremendous factual material: the departments will add to it for many years. At present, there are no such complexes in the military educational institutions. Since 1980, a dialogue system using computers has been in operation in the Institute of Scientific Information for the Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and it has demonstrated a high level of efficiency. By the way, this institute's specialists have rendered us much assistance. It is also important that any officer can communicate with the machine after 10 or 15 minutes of preparation.

The creation of an educational-methodological complex is not a simple task. The academy's professors and teachers are solving it with enthusiasm. It is difficult even to name all those who are working on equipping the offices. Colonel V. Solodovchenko; Lieutenant Colonels V. Gritsenko, I. Kurenkov, and N. Moroz; and Major S. Fedotov are displaying much resourcefulness. As for Captain 1st Rank V. Puzik, he has devoted more than one day of his leave to improving the material-technological basis of the departments of the social sciences. Everything is basically being done with thought for tomorrow. The latest achievements of technology are being employed: holography, light conductors. The instructors are also concerned about the comfort of working in the offices and about esthetics. Everything is being considered: from the color of the walls and the lighting to the placement of tables, chairs, and control consoles.

In every VUZ collective, stressed the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the atmosphere of creative search should predominate. It is just this atmosphere that helps the professors and teachers of the Military Academy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy to find reserves for the improvement of the educational process and to tirelessly raise the quality of studies.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR MOSCOW MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY IMENI LENIN

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] The Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin announces enrollment for personal-attendance and correspondence-course postgraduate work in the specialties: history of the CPSU, dialectical and historical materialism, history of philosophy, theory of scientific communism, political economy, military economy, party political work in the Armed Forces, theory and history of pedagogy, military pedagogy, military psychology, history of the communist and labor movement and of national liberation movements.

Officers of the Armed Forces of the USSR are being accepted for postgraduate study who are in active military service, are CPSU members, have a higher education and experience of practical work according to the profile of the elected academic speciality of not less than 2 years after VUZ completion, have demonstrated capability for pedagogical and academic research activity, are under 35 years of age for personal attendance and under 40 years of age for the correspondence course (age is determined as of 1 September of the year of enrollment).

For the speciality "party political work in the Armed Forces", officers are being accepted for personal-attendance postgraduate studies who are under 38 years of age, have a higher military education, and have experience of work in the post of deputy regimental commander for the political unit, its equivalent, or higher.

The report of enrollment in postgraduate work will be submitted at the unit level prior to 1 February of the year of enrollment. In the report should be indicated: whether the officer is enrolling in personal-attendance or correspondence-course postgraduate work, the academic specialty elected, what foreign languages he speaks, and service and home addresses. Along with the report will be submitted: personal history; academic works (both published and unpublished), or in their absence an academic paper in the specialty elected; a notarized copy of the VUZ completion diploma and an abstract of the examination record; service and party political references; a health certificate with an indication of postgraduate study possibility; a medical booklet (for those enrolling in personal-attendance postgraduate study); and a service photograph. Individuals who have taken (in full or in part) the candidate examinations stipulated for the given specialty will submit their certifications (form 2.2).

Commanders of military units and heads of military educational institutions and establishments will submit the officers' reports with their conclusions and the enumerated documents at the unit level not later than 15 February 1984 to the selection commissions of their military districts (fleets). Lists of officers selected for enrollment in postgraduate studies will be sent, together with their documents, by the cadre organs to the academy by 15 March 1984.

Those enrolling will take competitive entrance examinations in the volume of the academy's programs in their special disciplines, one foreign language (English, German, French), and the history of the CPSU.

Those enrolling in the specialty "history of the CPSU" will take entrance examinations in the history of the CPSU, a foreign language, and Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

Entrance examinations for postgraduate study will be held at the academy from 11 June until 10 July 1984.

The question of the possibility of exemption from entrance examinations for individuals who have taken the candidate examinations and presented certifications (form 2.2) concerning this together with their reports will be decided on a case-by-case basis by the academy's enrollment commission.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

ANTI-SOVIET INDOCTRINATION OF NATO SERVICEMEN

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Lt Col A. Chekulayev: "Preaching a Holy Crusade: Ideological Indoctrination of NATO Armed Forces Personnel"]

[Text] A remarkable revelation appeared on the pages of the West German journal STERN. General K. Johnson, former U.S. Army Chief of Chaplains, who participated in the aggressive wars in Korea and Vietnam, announced that he no longer intended to preach about "immoral nuclear war," including in Europe, to the army flock. This incident, which was extremely unpleasant for official Washington, should obviously be viewed as an exception. Nevertheless, it reveals clearly indeed the criminal and inhuman nature of the ideological indoctrination of personnel of the U.S. armed forces and those of a number of other NATO countries.

Chief reliance is placed on the imperialist armed forces for accomplishing the aggressive desires of the ultrareactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism. Therefore, preaching about an anticommunist "crusade" and about preparations for nuclear wars, from limited to total, becomes especially odious when applied to armed forces personnel. Stupefaction of soldiers and sailors on a hysterical anti-Soviet, anticommunist note, and inculcating in them blind hatred toward the socialist world is all being done by reactionary ideologues and propagandists as moral and psychological preparation for conducting (in the expression of the U.S. journal ARMY) a "preemptive strike against the communist enemy."

A feature of anti-Soviet and war propaganda in the NATO armed forces is the combination, so to speak, of a "frontal" approach reminiscent of the darkest days of the "cold war," with refinement based on hypocritical demagoguery. Both are characteristic not only of the army propaganda apparatus, but also of the bourgeois press, literature, radio, television and movie theaters as a whole. They also bring down upon military readers, listeners and viewers streams of ill-intentioned lies and slander. There is yet another remarkable side to this story. The crudest anti-Soviet falsehoods are fabricated taking into account specific imperialist militaristic adventures in one or another region of the world. To give to this slander the appearance of plausibility it is frequently presented as "declassified" documents from the Pentagon, State Department, CIA or other special services.

Here is a specific example. The U.S. newspaper, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, recently published "declassified intelligence information" from the Pentagon and State Department on the "gradual direct conquest of the new World" by the Russians. Portraying black as white and white as black, the paper writes: "Russian officers and not only Cubans are giving orders in Nicaragua, which are being fulfilled by partisans armed by the Russians. Their mission is to overthrow not only El Salvador, but also Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. The Russians can already disrupt the supply of oil to NATO countries through the Caribbean."

Using similar techniques, the British masters of slander and misinformation are also sowing panic. ARMED FORCES JOURNAL howls, in appealing to British military personnel: "The only potential aggressor against Great Britain, and against all of Europe, is the Soviet Union with its offensive doctrine and powerful armed forces." Therefore the journal summons its military readers, and along with them "all of Europe," to speed up militaristic preparations, and arm and arm themselves.

As is well known, combat training is one of the main elements of military preparations. In the NATO armed forces it is closely linked with the ideological indoctrination of personnel. The goal is all the same: to inculcate hatred toward the socialist countries and toward the forces of peace and social progress. Personnel training, as the Western press notes, maximally approximates "the realities of future combat operations against the communist enemy." For this purpose, in the U.S. armed forces special "aggressor" subunits have been created and even an entire unit, the so-called 32d Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment, in which during training and exercises the soldiers and officers are dressed in uniforms similar to Soviet uniforms and have weapons and combat equipment also imitating Soviet models. According to the military newspaper STARS AND STRIPES, bayonet exercises in the U.S. 2d Armored Division units located in Western Europe are conducted in such a way that "soldiers acquire a taste for killing." With wild shouts of "Kill!" they inflict thrusts upon dummy figures representing the "communist enemy."

Drill instruction and tactical exercises alternate with political instruction, during which specially trained officers conduct conversations, discussions and seminars. The ideological thrust of this instruction may be ascertained from their topics: "Democracy Against Communism," "Know the Communist Enemy!," etc. Military clergymen (chaplains), who are found, as a rule, in each separate battalion, regiment, aviation unit and on all major ships, are also very active. For example, in the U.S. armed forces there are more than 2,200 assigned officer-clergymen. In their sermons religious dogma is frequently interwoven with justification for nuclear war. War is presented to soldiers and sailors as a manifestation of the "eternal struggle between God and the Devil"; between Christians and Godless communists." During the course of exercises, conversations, discussions, worship services and confessions, the officers and chaplains, in addition to everything else, strive to monitor the attitudes of the rank and file and uncover dissidents and unreliable elements, in order to guard the military environment against penetration of ideas which raise up the masses to struggle for peace and for elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Leisure-time activities for military personnel have a similar objective. These include reactionary military and civilian newspapers and journals, books, films, and radio and television programs. Their emotional influence is quite varied: from spiritual seduction to inculcating thoughts of the inevitability of a new world war. The recent showing on television in Great Britain of a film called "A True Game" can serve as an example. As the bourgeois London newspaper, THE DAILY MIRROR, acknowledged, the film's objective was to accustom the public, and accordingly the armed forces, "to the idea of the admissibility of a limited nuclear war."

The discussions on nuclear war contain a common thread, whether open or implicit, of an illusory and foolhardy reliance on Western victory. Jingoistic attitudes have become fashionable in U.S. official propaganda. This has also been observed in Britain, especially following last year's neocolonialist adventure in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Many refined and subtle methods are employed for ideological indoctrination of Western military personnel, the basis for which is also anti-Soviet, anticommunist slander. This is especially noticeable in discussions on problems so important for the fate of mankind as peaceful coexistence and international detente, and the struggle against the arms race and for removing the threat of world war.

Misconstruing the true meaning of these concepts, reactionary propaganda tries to compromise them. In order to be convincing it tries to combine crude lying with truth and half truth. The U.S. military theoretical journal, MILITARY REVIEW, cannot help but acknowledge "certain successes" of the peaceful policy of the USSR. However, it immediately casts all prudence to the wind in order to prove the unprovable--that for the Soviet Union detente is "one of the forms of the cold war," which it uses to "lull Western vigilance," and "strengthen its military power." With the aid of juggled figures on its arms and armed forces, the Soviet Union is imputed to have created a "military threat to the West," while attention is thus distracted from the true threat to peace deriving from ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

Turning everything on its head, the apologists for imperialism endeavor to represent the aggressive NATO bloc as the "champion of peace," and the United States as the "bulwark of democracy." The Soviet Union is hypocritically reproached for "intractability." Its constructive peace initiatives are completely ignored. It is claimed without substantiation that Soviet-American strategic arms limitation and reduction negotiations in Geneva and those on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe are the result of pressure on the USSR and the increase in U.S. and NATO military might. From this it is concluded that peace and security can be insured only through building up Western arms and conducting a policy based on strength toward the Soviet Union and its allies.

That is how the ideological base is constructed under this dangerous policy which is directed at preparing for nuclear war.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SIMULATORS USED IN TRAINING NATO AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Engineer M. Shadrin: "Simulators and Electronic Training Ranges"]

[Text] One of the concepts for training NATO armed forces flight personnel is based on the use of specialized training equipment. According to the leaders of the Simulation Department of the U.S. Air Force [USAF] Tactical Air Command [TAC] Headquarters, the development of a broad training base supports the combat readiness of crews and facilitates their evaluation. This is necessary since it is unlikely that there will be time for training in future military conflicts, and also because safety considerations prohibit practicing a number of situations in actual flight. This also explains the fact that expenditures on acquiring simulators for the USAF tripled during the period 1975-1980.

The modern flight simulator used in NATO armed forces as a rule is a system of technical equipment which reproduces the conditions in which specialists function when controlling aircraft. These conditions are simulated with the aid of models of the working area (cabin). The dynamic behavior of the aircraft and the functioning of its on-board systems are simulated by computers, and are supported by a complex system of electronic, hydraulic and pneumatic devices. The external environment is recreated with the aid of special means of visual representation, sound indicators, etc.

Such simulators are employed to work on aircraft take-off and landing, flight routes, individual and group combat operations, aerial refueling and behavior under unusual and emergency flight conditions which are dangerous or impossible to recreate in actual flight.

Simulators have many advantages over aircraft. Foreign observers note that they cost only one-tenth the cost of the aircraft they simulate and are economical to operate. Using simulators it is possible to "slow down" and repeat conditions and change the time scale. The use of simulators is safe and does not depend on weather conditions or the level of saturation of zones around an airfield with aircraft. Moreover, simulators can be used for professional selection of pilots according to their personal qualities, with the aim of reducing the student drop-out rate and expenditures on futile training of persons professionally unsuited to flying.

The spheres in which simulators are used and their designs are most varied. According to the completeness of the sensations which they produce, foreign simulators can be divided into two main groups: static and dynamic. The work place of the student moves in dynamic simulators, which are for working on piloting skills under the influence of G-forces. This group includes simulators which imitate dynamic changes in the surroundings.

Depending on the number of systems modeled and, correspondingly, the type and number of skills which are practiced, simulators are divided into specialized, comprehensive and research types. Overall flight programs are worked out on comprehensive simulators. Here skills are integrated which have been acquired on specialized simulators. According to the journal AEROSPACE INTERNATIONAL, existing comprehensive simulators accumulate more than 3,000 hours per year with 98 percent reliability and with costs one-tenth those of an equivalent number of flights of the aircraft simulated.

It is curious that the transnational Singer Company, widely known for over 100 years as a supplier of sewing machines, in our time is active in producing the most complex flight simulators employing electronic digital computers and laser technology. For example, such devices include the F-4 fighter simulator. Two aircraft cabins are mounted on mobile platforms (with six degrees of freedom), which can be moved vertically 1.5 m. The display (visualization) system includes eight pentagonal cathode ray tubes in which the surroundings are recreated. The enemy aircraft is depicted with the use of a television camera.

The journal MILITARY ELECTRONICS describes a tactical simulator developed on order of the U.S. Navy Training Center by the Hughes firm, for practicing one-on-one and two-on-one combat by F-18 crews. It consists of two hemispherical screens 12.2 meters in diameter, in the center of which are the pilots' cabins (360° observation), and two digital complexes for the instructors. Television projectors recreate the earth's surface, sky, and enemy aircraft and other equipment on a colored screen. Computers control the projectors and form the target images, as well as synthesize the combat situation in real time. Special devices imitate G-forces.

According to the foreign press, the USAF has 10 comprehensive simulators for training F-15A crews. These simulators are designed for mastering piloting techniques and navigational skills for controlling on-board systems, employing various types of weapons and electronic countermeasures equipment, and also for aerial combat tactics.

The journal DEFENSE ELECTRONICS describes a system for training B-52 crews. It consists of three simulators which can operate autonomously or jointly. One is designed to train pilots and represents a real aircraft cabin, set on a mobile platform with six levels of freedom. The visual display system uses digital computers to reproduce images, and an electro-optical projection system.

The second simulator is designed to train the operators of the on-board electronic strike system. Work places for the radar navigator-operator and the navigator are set up in a mobile platform with three levels of freedom. The radar navigator-operator can simulate dropping bombs of various types, and the launch of cruise and intermediate range guided missiles.

A separate simulator is designed for training of gunners and operators of on-board electronic defensive equipment. The workplace is stationary. All consoles are simplified to reduce cost and improve system reliability. The simulator can observe simulated enemy attack weapons, and can neutralize them with the aid of active countermeasures equipment. If the countermeasures are successful, the attacking target is removed from the gunner's field of vision. If not, damage to the aircraft itself is simulated. The simulator can model different variants of the B-52G and B-52H bomber defensive systems.

According to the foreign military press, so-called electronic training ranges have become widely used in recent years for combat training of USAF, U.S. Navy and NATO crews. They permit continuous control over coordinates and flight profiles of aircraft engaged in combat within the airspace of the range, through the use of radio telemetry systems and electronic digital computer systems. Control over a minimum of 34 parameters is realized. The diameter of the corridor is 55-65 km, and the upper limit of the airspace is 12,000-15,000 m. Simultaneous tracking of 34 aircraft, engaged in combat individually or in pairs, may be accomplished on such a training range. Information is updated every 0.2-0.4 seconds. The overall length of combat is 20 minutes (stipulated by fuel capacity).

Electronic training ranges can teach flight personnel to conduct group aerial combat, employ air-to-air weapons and air-to-ground antiradiation missiles, bomb without dropping bombs, and lay aerial mines.

Observers note that electronic training ranges are costly means of training, but in view of their high degree of effectiveness they are rather promising. According to calculations of Cubic Corporation analysts, savings of fuel, ammunition and target aircraft repay construction costs of the training range in approximately 3 years. Foreign military specialists believe that such training ranges can be developed over ocean and sea coasts, thus freeing the air space in areas of intensive air traffic.

U.S. military authorities intend to expand the missions accomplished on electronic training ranges. For this purpose it is planned to increase their length and the areas encompassed by outlying tracking stations. It is proposed to increase the number of such stations to 130. It is believed that they will be able to track more than 1,000 targets and thus control the entire conduct of combat exercises.

According to the foreign press, flight simulators for training and exercises of air force subunit personnel are widely employed in France, the FRG and other NATO countries.

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